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Post-War Program

PACIFIC FLEET

ALTHOUGH the long range post-war plans of the Navy call for abandonment of numerous bases throughout the Pacific and the cutting down of even those remaining, its immediate post-war job is well underway and has speeded up the demobilization plans of other branches of the service as well as its own.

The primary job of the fleet in this "immediate" post-war period is to assist in the execution of U. S. Government policy in the Pacific Ocean Areas with special emphasis on the important task of transportation and supply of U. S. forces assigned to occupation duty in Japan and its former possessions.

There are now approximately 765,000 officers and men manning Fleet units today as compared with the 1,015,000 who were aboard Navy ships in the Pacific two months ago. Demobilization of high point veterans, decommissioning of ships, and the establishment of decreased peacetime complements for each type of vessel all contributed towards making it possible to return a new high of 153,593 shore-based and afloat veterans during the month of October alone.

But the job remaining for those still carrying on is a tremendous one and consists, in addition to the occupation of Japan with American military forces, of moving Chinese troops into newly liberated areas; provisioning and redeployment of United States forces throughout the Orient and strategic Pacific areas; clearing rivers, bays and coastal waters of more than a hundred thousand mines sown during the war by Allied and Japanese naval and air forces, and the disposal of surplus U. S. Government property abroad and roll-up of military and Naval bases and installations.

Only six of the original Fleet of 27 large carriers remain on active duty in the Pacific. They are the Shangri-La and Bennington with the Third Fleet; the Intrepid and Lexington with the Fifth Fleet; and the Antietam and Boxer with the Seventh Fleet. Eleven are utilizing their great carrying capacity in transporting troops home, while one has been assigned to inactive duty. Nine more have been sent to the Atlantic fleet for inactive duty or for decommissioning.

Of the original 60 cruisers, light and heavy, which saw service in the Pacific war, 32 remain on active duty in the Pacific. Nine of these are to be assigned to troop transport within the next week augmenting the nine now engaged in returning demobilized personnel. Nine more are either in the Atlantic or enroute there for active or inactive duty.

Some 600 ships and 37,500 officers and men of the Pacific Fleet are engaged presently in the largest minesweeping mission in history, an operation which spreads over the Pacific from the Marshall-Gilbert Islands to the home waters of Japan and the East China Sea. It is interesting to note also that there are some 100 Japanese minesweepers aiding the U. S. Navy in clearing the estimated 115,000 mines in the Japanese-Chinese

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General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, nominated to be Chief of Staff



Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, nominated to be Chief of Naval Operations.

Theater Commanders Head Post-war Forces

Announcement that the post-war leadership of the Army and Navy will go to two war-time theater commanders and that the two Chiefs who have carried top Service responsibilities in Washington throughout the war will be permitted to retire, was made by President Truman on 20 Nov.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, USA, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, was nominated to succeed General of the Army George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, was nominated to be Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, USN.

General Eisenhower's nomination was made effective 19 Nov. and was for a four-year tour of duty.

Admiral Nimitz' nomination carried no date and was for a tour of two years. President Truman explained that this succession would not take place until after Admiral Nimitz returned to the Pacific for the ceremonies attending the transfer of the Fleet Command and then came back to Washington.

The nomination of Admiral Nimitz for a tour of only two years instead of the statutory four years is virtually without precedence. At both the White House and the Navy Department it was explained that two years was decided upon because of "pending legislation" which would reduce the Navy retirement age. Admiral Nimitz is now 60 years old. However, the pending legislation concerning a reduction in retirement age, which has been endorsed by the Navy Department which would set 62 years as the retirement age for flag officers applies only to officers "below the rank of Fleet Admiral." Whether it is proposed to broaden that law to include Fleet Admirals or whether it is planned to let the five-star ranks expire at the official end of the war, is not known. Before the nomination was sent

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Unification Hearings

Many improvements can be accomplished within and between the military services and between the military services and all other parts of the government and the civilian economy concerned with national security, declared Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee this week.

Appearing before the committee in opposition to the proposed merger of the Army and Navy, Admiral Nimitz told the Committee that a single Department of National Defense will have one or two consequences for the Naval component.

"Either the Navy will retain all the autonomy, integrity and prestige necessary to carry out its functions, in which case it might as well remain a separate Department," Admiral Nimitz said, "or it will lose these advantages, either gradually or at once, and become a secondary service. This may not be in accord with theory, but I believe it will be the fact."

The Fleet Admiral told the committee that in his opinion a merger at best would mean no more advantages than we have now and at worst, the Navy, and the command of the seas so vital to our country, will suffer.

President Truman at his Tuesday press conference indicated that he is not in favor of the establishment of a Presidential Commission to study the proposed merger. He said it was a matter for Congressional Committees. The statement was made in response to a question concerning Secretary of the Navy Forrestal's American Legion speech, wherein he again suggested a special Presidential commission.

Another inquirer pointed out to the President that his two new nominees to head the Armed Forces, General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz, hold divergent views on unification. To this the President replied that he would have more to say later and that when he did all would be in the same boat. This was taken as referring to his forthcoming message on unification which he previously announced.

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Study of Service Pay Rates Voted by Senate

Following defeat of efforts to set \$125 a month as the maximum flight pay that any officer of the armed forces could draw, the Senate on 20 Nov. voted to require the Secretaries of War and Navy to restudy the entire service pay situation and submit joint recommendations to Congress by 3 Jan.

The proposal to limit flight pay to a maximum of \$125, sponsored by Senators Overton of Louisiana and McKellar of Tennessee, was rejected in the Appropriations Committee by a bare 9 to 8 vote. It was resubmitted on the floor of the Senate, where vigorous opposition by Senators Walsh (D. Mass.), O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.), Hill (D. Ala.), and Gurney (R. S.D.), led to its defeat.

However, the committee amendment which was adopted by the Senate provides that the War and Navy departments shall "certify to Congress by rank and age group the number of such officers above the rank of major of the Army or lieutenant commander of the Navy, with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during the 6-month period preceding the date of the report."

Text of Amendment

The text of the entire amendment, as approved by the Senate (it still requires the concurrence of the House before becoming law) is as follows:

"Effective 1 December 1945, no military or naval personnel shall receive during the remainder of the current fiscal year aviation pay unless the person affected is assigned to duty on air activities prescribed by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy as requiring regular and frequent participation in aerial flights, or is required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights in order to continue his fitness for his primary technical skill: Provided further, That in addition, on or before 1 January, annually, the Secretaries of War and Navy, respectively, shall certify to the Congress by rank and age group the number of such officers above the rank of major of the Army or lieutenant commander of the Navy, with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during the 6-month period preceding the date of the report: Provided further, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall on or before 3 January 1946, submit to the Congress a joint recommendation for revision of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, including but not restricted to recommendations with respect to increases authorized for flying pay, parachute pay, glider pay, submarine pay, and similar special pay and allowances."

While defeated in his original effort to cut the flight pay of senior officers, Senator McKellar will continue his efforts. He stated that he will ask the Departments to support his proposal. However, in view of the fact that Service officials already have strongly condemned the reduction, it is not likely that they will now support it.

Forrestal Opposes

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, in a letter to Senator McKellar, pointed out that "this reduction in pay would not be in accord with the apparent policy of the administration toward increasing compensation of Government personnel." The

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Single Department

Kansas City Times—"The layman instinctively will accept the contention reiterated by spokesmen of the Navy Department, in particular, that no one solution of the problem can be perfect and that what the nation should do is to balance the advantages and disadvantages of the several proposals."

New York Herald Tribune—"The Senate Military Affairs Committee received Fleet Admiral Nimitz's views in opposition to a single department of defense with the respect to which they are entitled. Despite the very drastic reversal of opinion which they record, the committee did not question the sincerity of the Admiral's present and considered conclusions, and there is no reason why the public should do so."

Washington Post—"Mark up the statements point by point and the result will show how comparatively

weak and inadequate the Navy's opposition to a unified defense system is."

Miami Herald—"If unified action was the margin of final victory, it follows as night the day that the quickest, the sanest, the safest way to achieve that prerequisite action of modern warfare is through a single, overall department of war."

New Orleans States—"Right here at the beginning, we want to say that we believe in unification of the armed forces. But the present 'War of Washington' between the Army which wants unification, and the Navy, which doesn't, calls for clearer thinking than that displayed by General Doolittle when he appeared before a Senate military affairs committee."

New York Journal American—"The merits and advantages of uniting the administrative direction of the Army, Navy and Air Forces of the United States

under a single cabinet head are so evident that arguments against it appear to border on the specious and puerile."

Newark Evening News—"It is not at all clear that this problem must be settled now. Too many other questions must be met before unification can become a fact."

New York Mirror—"Shall we have a single Department of Defense, under a civilian secretary, with air power, sea power, and land power unified and coordinated into one striking force? We won World War II with full glory for our great Navy, Army, Air Force. Cooperation was inspiring."

Cleveland Plain Dealer—"Opposition of the Navy to unification at this time is but natural in view of the favored position it has enjoyed. That the Army and Air Force should advocate it as a means of improving their position is also understandable."

General Arnold's Report

(Following is the conclusion from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the text of the report of General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces):

The Atomic Bomb

In introducing this account of the air war in the Pacific, it was pointed out that the epoch-making fall of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not cause the defeat of Japan, however large a part they may have played in assisting the Japanese decision to surrender. Japan was defeated already by the cumulative destruction of her capacity to make war. The implications of the bomb will be dealt with later, when we consider the lessons of this war and what may be expected of air power in the future. One point, however, should be noted here.

In defaulting the final tactical air battles over Japan, the Japanese Air Force proclaimed its own total defeat. The hoarded planes would certainly have done tremendous damage to our invasion fleet if they had been thrown in in mass suicide attacks, but this hoarding meant that we could deliver unopposed the atomic, or any other bomb, to any point we chose in the Japanese islands. The atomic bombs were staggering in their destructive scope; but their unheard-of powers simply underlined the basic truth that our command of the air had already marked out every Japanese war installation or production facility for certain and complete destruction. Japan was lost from the moment it became plain that the long outmanned Japanese Air Force was both powerless to prevent us from setting up bases for the huge B-29 missions against the key industrial cities, and incapable of making these missions so costly that we would have to slack off.

The Japanese Air Force, carefully husbanding its remaining strength for the day of invasion, never opposed this growing tactical effort with as many as 100 aircraft at one time. When opposition was offered, it was generally an effort to attack small AAF formations of less than 25 aircraft; such AAF formations became increasingly difficult to find. In effect, the Japanese Air Force defaulted in the final tactical air battles over Japan.

The Fourteenth Air Force

The first achievement in 1945 of the Fourteenth Air Force, under Major General Claire L. Chennault, was the smashing of its opponent in the air. In January the Japanese Air Force was still countering our attacks. During this month 211 enemy aircraft were destroyed and on several days there were determined air battles. The 14th Air Force ran up over-all aerial combat scores of three-to-one, and the collapse of the Japanese Air Force was rapid. After January only 98 Japanese aircraft were claimed destroyed in the air, and none were claimed after June. In 1944 about 600 Japanese aircraft were based in China. In July, 1945, the force included only 200 dispersed and inactive aircraft.

The attainment of air supremacy in China was an uphill fight. In spite of the reopening of the Burma Road and the completion of the pipeline to Kunming, the supply position of the Fourteenth Air Force was never better than critical. Resources had to be husbanded for the most essential commitment. Loss of the forward air bases threw our aircraft back on high altitude fields, to which aircraft damaged in combat were forced to fly back, frequently over mountains. Only stamina and the ability to do much with little kept these airplanes flying. Notwithstanding such handicaps, the Fourteenth Air Force flew more than 13,000 sorties in 1945.

Fortunately, by Spring the South China and Indo-China coasts were within more economical range of Philippine bases, and after the capture of Okinawa, the Shanghai area was heavily attacked by the Fifth and Seventh Air Forces. These developments made it possible for the Fourteenth Air Force to concentrate increasingly on inland targets of importance, notably the Japanese communications corridor running north and south on

the Hankow-Hengyang axis.

Operations were so organized that in emergencies the Fourteenth Air Force could apply its entire striking power in direct cooperation with Chinese Ground Forces. Thus, both March drives of the Japanese ground armies, first on Hsian and Ankang and later toward Chihkiang, were successfully repulsed with the assistance of the Fourteenth Air Force. Japanese troops and positions were effectively and repeatedly attacked, and air power was the most vital factor in preventing the Japanese from capitalizing on their ground superiority.

When the Japanese, in May, decided to give up their Greater East Asia corridor and to withdraw from southern China, they found their mobility and supply lines critically reduced by the attacks of the Fourteenth Air Force. No consecutive stretch of more than 50 miles on their main rail line was in operation at any one time. Rail movements were constantly disrupted. Even road convoys at night were heavily attacked. One of the Japanese commanders in China stated at this time that withdrawal would require one year if equipment were abandoned, and two years if an attempt were made to salvage their materiel.

In its 1945 campaign against rail and road communications and river shipping throughout the length of China, the Fourteenth Air Force destroyed 632 locomotives, 930 railroad cars, 1,607 trucks, 427 bridges, and 2,114 sampans, junks and barges.

Air War Program

Although problems of distance, climate and terrain were different, the formula of air war in the Pacific—if it can be simplified to a formula—was much the same as it was in the European war. Air power first eliminates or neutralizes the enemy's air force so it cannot thwart our planned operations; second, air power isolates a battle area of our own choice, and by air interdiction cuts the enemy's supply lines to the battle area so that he cannot successfully oppose us; third, air power works in the closest cooperation with the Navy, our attacking ground or amphibious troops; fourth, once established, air proceeds to extend its offensive operations over a large new area—and repeats the process. The term "tactical operations" is ordinarily used for the more direct air cooperation with Navy and Ground forces. "Strategic bombing" refers to the destruction of war-making capacity—usually over longer distances. However, as campaigns progress it is difficult to differentiate between the effects of both; i. e., the strategic bomber that wrecks a tank factory in Germany also helps the soldier going ashore in Normandy. In Europe and in the Pacific, tactical and strategic activities more or less merged in the concluding phases.

The Conquest of Burma

The capture of Rangoon early in May, 1945, brought to a close one of the most difficult and original campaigns of the entire war. It was a campaign conducted over one of the world's most difficult terrains and in one of the world's most arduous climates. The conquest of Burma has brought to light some new concepts and tactics in warfare, particularly in regard to the use of air power. In the Burma campaign it was shown that whole armies can be transported, supported, evacuated, and supplied entirely by air. Obviously, ground divisions could not have been moved rapidly about had we not achieved air supremacy.

In Burma, by January 1945, the transport of large units of men and equipment had become so commonplace, as well as so necessary, that the pattern of future operations was obvious. Apart from the movement of regular ground forces, airborne engineers captured or constructed one airfield after another in Central Burma. In addition to the normal air supply of the Fourteenth Army in Central Burma—a huge but routine commitment averaging at the time about 1,750 tons daily—our air forces continued to furnish accurate and indispensable fighter and fighter-bomber cooperation with the ground forces, often destroying enemy strongpoints within 100 yards

of our front lines.

By April the Burma campaign had resulted in the capture of Heiktila and Mandalay, but the Fourteenth Army was still 400 miles from Rangoon and the sea supply vital to its maintenance during the monsoon season, only six weeks away. No less than 356,000 men were wholly on air supply at this time—a number steadily growing—and the problem of maintaining this huge commitment during the difficult flying weather just ahead loomed as the major factor in the campaign. To these troops it was Rangoon or Monsoon, or as the RAF humorously expressed it—"Goon or monsoon."

The RAF and AAF units were harmoniously integrated in the Eastern Air Command under Lieutenant General George E. Stratemeier.

On 3 May 1945, two British motorized divisions which had been entirely supplied by air during their dash through Central Burma, rolled into Rangoon. There they joined a Gurkha paratroop battalion which had been dropped a few days earlier, and seaborne forces which had been supported by carrier aircraft and by the entire strength of Allied aircraft within reaching distance. A campaign without precedent in the entire war was over.

During the entire conquest of Burma the Air Transport Command never faltered in its assigned job of hauling over the Hump an ever-increasing tonnage—in excess of 46,000 tons during May, 55,000 tons during June, to a maximum of 71,000 tons in July, 1945—for vital needs of the Fourteenth Air Force and Chinese.

The Borneo Air Campaign

The Borneo campaign is an excellent example of the effectiveness of air cooperation as it prepares for and coordinates with amphibious operations, and of air cooperation with ground forces advancing over difficult terrain. In connection with Australian landings at Tarakan Island, at Brunel Bay, and at Balikpapan first attention was given to the neutralization of the enemy air force. On Borneo itself and in the Celebes and Java, the Japanese had approximately 100 aircraft capable of interfering with the Australian operations. The Tarakan landings were made on 1 May, yet it was not until 27 May that the Japanese Air Force made its first attack on the Australian positions on Tarakan. During the entire period of operations, but three dozen unsuccessful attacks were made by the Japanese Air Force on all Australian positions.

The heavy combined air and naval bombardments of the Japanese positions in the landing areas were equally successful. Japanese positions to all the landings was slight; the Australians did not suffer a single casualty on the beaches of the Balikpapan area.

The Thirteenth Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force, which were responsible for the air effort, had to overcome handicaps of distance in all these operations. The nearest Thirteenth Air Force bases were at Sangga, Morotal, Zamboanga, and Palawan, hundreds of miles away. However excellent work was done by airdrome engineers in repairing captured airstrips; for example, at Tarakan, the airstrip was operational six days after the landings.

The light Australian casualties in the Borneo operations indicate the effectiveness of the air cooperation after the landings. The total Australian casualties in Borneo were 436 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 3 missing.

Air Activity in the Central Pacific

Apart from air cooperation with amphibious operations—for example, the landings on Iwo were preceded by 70 consecutive days of aerial bombardment—the mission of our air forces in the Central Pacific was to keep the numerous Japanese air bases in the by-passed islands neutralized, not only to prevent air attack on our own bases, but also to afford secure passage through the Central Pacific to our naval surface units, our convoys, and our air transport traffic. Such Japanese island bases as those on Marcus and in the Bonins and Truk Islands were policed regularly by B-24s and fighters, and toward the end of the war, by B-29s on shakedown training missions. The Japanese made several at-

tempts to stage aircraft from Marcus to Truk for attacks on our Marianas bases, but because of the alertness of our intelligence and operations officers, the Marianas were never attacked by Japanese planes in 1945. During these last months the Central Pacific was, for all the Japanese Air Force could do, virtually an American lake over which our combat and transport planes flew unopposed.

Working Together

In the closing nine months of the war in the Far East, the Air Transport Command's Pacific Division doubled its aerial support of the final offensive. From January through August, this Division flew 262,248,900 ton-miles and 1,071,480,000 passenger-miles, and moved 28,000 air evacuees from all branches of the service to the U. S. During the same period, 3,301 tactical aircraft were delivered to the Pacific theater. The ATC was called on frequently to deliver critical items to the fronts. Within a matter of hours after Lieutenant General Buckner's appeal, it flew 200 tons of mortar shells to throw into the decisive offensive on Naha. More recently, ATC transports led the invasion of Japan with airborne troops and surrender-acceptance parties, and established regular air transport service into the defeated nation.

Perhaps the main point about all our operations in the war against Japan is that they were part of a vast, complex and coordinated whole. The role of air power was recognized and its potentialities were brilliantly exploited by the theater commanders, General of the Army MacArthur, Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Lieutenant General Wedemeyer.

Our strategic bombardment was, as it should have been, directed by a central agency, the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. Our tactical air forces, for their part, fitted flexibly into the patterns of individual campaigns. Personal prerogatives, military and naval protocol, were subordinated to the requirements of a common cause. Seabees built runways for Army aircraft, and Army Aviation Engineers for Navy and Marine fliers. An elaborate warning and alert system was set up by the Chinese for our airmen in China, and American fliers spearheaded and covered ground advances for Australian troops. To defeat Japan speedily and with a minimum loss of lives was the purpose uppermost in everyone's mind; the AAF is proud of its record in the struggle.

AIR POWER AND THE FUTURE

This is a final report on the war activities of the Army Air Forces. I would also like to make it a document of some help to those entrusted with the future security of our country as well as to the leaders of our Air Forces in the future. It is not possible to cover all the causes and effects from which timely lessons from the war may be drawn. A number of indicated steps, however, may be taken in the near future. Many of them are not so clear, and will require years of study and evaluation before they become apparent. Meanwhile, I offer herewith in both categories some of the personal conclusions which I have reached after my many years of service, and as a result of my experience in command of the Army Air Forces during World War II. It must be borne in mind that these conclusions are my own and may or may not reflect the views of the War Department.

1. The Characteristics of Modern War

Wars are fought today not solely by Ground, Naval and Air Forces but by all citizens united in a joint effort which touches every phase of national and private life. The danger zone of modern war is not restricted to battle lines and adjacent areas but extends to the innermost parts of a nation. No one is immune from the ravages of war.

With present equipment, an enemy Air Power can, without warning, pass over all formerly visualized barriers or "lines of defense" and can deliver devastating blows at our population centers and our industrial, economic or governmental heart even before surface forces can be deployed. Our own Air Force, when mobilized and deployed, would

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Gen. Kirk Awards Honors

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army, awarded Distinguished Service Medals to Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, Commanding General, Walter Reed General Hospital, Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, Chief Preventive Medicine Service, and Brig. Gen. Edward Reynolds, Chief Supply Service of the Army Medical Departments, 19 Nov. at the regular monthly meeting of the officers of the Medical Department at Walter Reed General Hospital.

The Bronze Star Medal was also presented to Lt. Col. Louis F. Williams of the Pharmacy Corps and six Legions of Merit were also awarded during the same ceremonies to members of the Medical Department who have distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty.

General Marietta's citation states that as Commanding General of Walter Reed General Hospital as well as the Army Medical Center and as Commandant of the Medical Department Professional Service Schools from December 1939 to August 1945 he "displayed outstanding leadership and administrative and professional ability of a high order in discharging his highly responsible duties."

The citation reads: "He organized and trained Medical Department units and personnel in medico-military activities while at the same time carrying out his responsibilities for the proper performance of the many-times expanded missions of the Army Medical School, the Enlisted Technicians School, the Army Dental School, the Army Veterinary School and the Walter Reed Hospital.

"Under his guidance the Army-wide needs for blood plasma and both the Army and Navy needs for immunizing biologics were always fulfilled. He helped pioneer numerous innovations for the care and treatment of the sick. General Marietta's contribution to the war effort, made possible by the diligent application of his exceptional talents, was an important one and reflects highest credit upon himself and the military service."

General Simmons' citation stated: "The service he organized and developed carried out a world wide program of military and civil public health which secured both immediate and enduring benefits by reducing hazards to the health of the troops, civilians engaged in essential war work, and refugees and displaced persons.

"By applying the best available knowledge and fostering research, he developed and extended new information on the causes and prevention of communicable diseases, on the improvement of nutrition for soldiers and on the reduction or elimination of the health hazards of mechanized warfare and industrial occupations. His teachings, influence of personality and adherence to ideals, inspired and established a positive concept of health for troops and civilians.

"With extraordinary foresight, he was in advance of events, devising measures for health protection before critical needs arose; and with dynamic energy he overcame severe difficulties. By protecting the health of the Army and conserving the health of the nation, General Simmons contributed to winning the war."

General Simmons served as Chief of Preventive Medicine Service for the Surgeon General's Office from November 1939 to August 1945.

General Reynolds who headed the Supply Service at the Surgeon General's Office from April 1944 to August 1945 received his award "for exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility."

General Reynolds implemented a program:

"Insuring the timely and adequate flow of medical supplies to all parts of the world, and effected changes in the organization and functions of district and depot procurement agencies that resulted in increased operating efficiency and material savings in trained manpower.

"Under his control, both the procurement and distribution of supplies, many items of which were difficult to produce and yet of vital necessity to the troops, proceeded smoothly. General Reynolds, by his exceptional leadership and administrative ability, contributed greatly to the successful accomplishment of the Medical Department's mission of providing the finest possible care and treatment for the sick and wounded."

General Kirk also awarded the Legion of Merit to the following members of the Office of The Surgeon General: Col. Floyd L. Mergeland, MC, Directing Training Division, Col. Joseph F. Crosby, Veterinary Corps, Chief Policies Branch and Assistant Director of Veterinary Division, Lt. Col. Mason Ladd, Judge Advocate General's Department, Director, Legal Division, Lt. Col. Alms G. McGuinness, MC, Assistant Administrator of Army Epi-



Photo by Visual Aids Center, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

The Surgeon General of the Army congratulates officers of the Army Medical Department after awarding them citations at the regular monthly meeting of the Medical Department at Walter Reed General Hospital on Monday evening, 19 Nov. (L to R) Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army awarded Distinguished Service Medals to Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, Commanding General, Walter Reed General Hospital and Army Medical Center; Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, Chief Preventive Medicine Service; and Brig. Gen. Edward Reynolds, Chief of Supply Service of the Medical Dept.; Col. Lee I. Park, Judge Advocate General's Department, was awarded citation for Legion of Merit.

demology Board, and Lt. Col. Thomas H. Sternberg, MC, Director Venereal Disease Control Division.

Another to receive the Legion of Merit was Col. Lee I. Park, for over 20 years a resident of Washington, D. C. From November 1943 to May 1945 Colonel Park served as Director of the Renegotiation Division of The Surgeon General's Office. His citation stated:

"Through his initiative and skill he developed a company pricing program and voluntarily assumed additional duties in coordinating pricing and termination settlements with statutory renegotiation. With foresight and great resourcefulness he corrected conditions which might have been seriously detrimental to the blood plasma and penicillin program. Lieutenant Colonel Park brought to his work an unusual combination of legal knowledge, analytical and statistical capacity and an inspiring leadership. These were all reflected in his cumulative accomplishments."

Colonel Park, who has recently been named Deputy Director, Renegotiation Division, Army Service Forces, came to Washington in 1924 when he became solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department. In 1936 he entered general law practice in Washington which he continued until the war. Born in Lowry, Missouri, Colonel Park was graduated cum laude from the University of Chicago. His home now is in Falls Church, Va., where his wife and a daughter, Nancy, 16 years old, live. His son, Crandall Park, is a sophomore at Yale.

Report on Troop Returns

U. S. Army forces overseas are being repatriated as fast as troop shipping will permit, the War Department announced this week in releasing a comprehensive report on troop returns prepared by Major General C. P. Gross, Chief of Transportation.

A fleet of 253 troops ships has been augmented by the conversion of 210 Liberty cargo ships, 97 Victory cargo ships, 38 hospital ships and 178 Navy assault transports and 111 Navy combatant vessels.

Conversion of cargo ships has been carried on to the present month when it will cease because further conversions will only be ready after the need for the full fleet will be over.

Indications are now that shipping will be over the hump, no longer the critical factor, about 1 Jan. in the Atlantic and during April, 1946, in the Pacific.

The rate of returning troops has been swift and never before approached in history. Present debarkations are more than twice the record month of embarkations and at about three times the rate of the return of our troops from Europe in World War I despite the far greater average distance involved. An Army that took 48 months to mobilize to full strength overseas will be returned in ten months after the end of the war.

More than 2,470,880 soldiers were re-

turned to the United States from all overseas theaters in the period from V-E Day through 2 Nov. Of this total, 2,075,603 have come from Atlantic theaters, including India-Burma and China; 395,285 others came from Pacific Theaters, including Alaska. Total returns by water were 2,113,383, and returns by air, 257,505.

The greatest number of troops embarked for overseas in a single month under the urgency of wartime demands was 283,000 in January of 1945. Now, troops are returning at a rate well over 600,000 a month. In October, 578,000 soldiers debarked at our ports, with 430,000 landing on the East Coast and 148,000 on the West Coast. Preliminary figures show that an additional 52,000 were returned by air.

Soon after V-J Day, the War Department announced the target dates by which all American troops abroad would be returned to this country. There is no good reason to believe that these dates will not be met. Except for delays in turning around ships on both coasts because of strikes and shorter working hours, and the loss of some British transports, enough shipping would have been available by the end of this year to have exceeded the withdrawal quotas agreed upon by the War Department and the Theater Commanders. The target dates were, and are:

a. In Europe and the Mediterranean: Withdrawal of all troops before the end of January, 1946, except for occupation forces and the minimum required to dispose of the Army's surplus property. Strength of the occupation army has been set at 370,000. The close-out force of 300,000 will be released gradually, and will be home by the end of June. Shipping will not be a critical factor by 1 Jan.

b. In the Pacific and all other areas: Withdrawals to reduce forces to occupation and garrison complements in the Pacific (400,000) and elsewhere (100,000) will be complete by the end of June. Shipping will not be a critical factor after mid-April.

Did You Read—
the following important service stories last week:

Several Patch Board proposals meet with opposition?

Navy warns against unauthorized wearing of unit ribbon?

Marine Corps radar rating established?

Army personnel with 60-day POW status eligible for discharge?

Hearings opened on bill providing that officers shall be retired only for unsatisfactory performance of duty, etc.?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

pling will not be a critical factor after mid-April.

The volume of returning soldiers is mounting steadily. In November, 697,000 troops are expected to land, 502,000 at Eastern ports and 195,000 at Western ports. December will be the peak month, with 423,000 arriving on the East Coast and 306,000 on the West Coast, for a total of nearly 730,000.

Returns in January will decline to about 458,000, with 223,000 men arriving on the Western seaboard and 235,000 on Atlantic.

Study Amputation Treatment

Enlisted personnel and officers engaged in work at amputation centers constructing artificial limbs express a lack of spirit and their morale is at a low ebb, principally because enlisted personnel and officers feel they are being retained in service unusually long and that their individual efforts to do a good job are not being adequately recognized, the War Department revealed this week.

The Department's disclosure was made through release of the report of the findings of a Civilian Consultants Committee on Army Amputation Services, which recommended that the morale problem confronting the workers in the limb shops, be remedied immediately.

The Committee reported that the several standard types of prostheses produced by Army technicians "compare favorably with the best civilian shops we have seen. Production of limbs is adequate, the workmanship is excellent."

The Committee further hailed the standardization of front-line amputation procedures for having saved countless lives and for providing the best amputation stumps ever obtained. "Both the surgery and the after treatment given amputees have been splendid," the Committee reported.

Commenting upon the morale situation the Committee report declared:

"The single disturbing factor found in most of the shops and perhaps most conspicuous at the new centers like McGuire was the fact that many of the personnel who had put forth their best efforts and become key men in the organization had been unrewarded with adequate non-commissioned ratings. A feeling exists that they are being held in the service unduly long and that their individual efforts to satisfy the amputees and make a success of the limb-fitting program are not receiving adequate recognition. There is no shirking of responsibility but this lack of morale reached up to the officers and is also transmitted down to the amputees to the detriment of the service. The Committee feels that this situation needs an immediate remedy."

RA Nominations

The following nominations were sent to the Senate 20 Nov:

Lt. Col. to be Colonels, Regular Army
Harry Langdon Reeder, Inf. (temp. col.).
Jay Edward Gillfillan, Inf. (temp. col.).
Richard Jaquelin Marshall, QMC (temp. maj. gen.).

Leon Edward Ryder, Sig C (temp. col.).
Jay Drake Billings Lattin, Sig C (temp. col.).

James Donald MacMullen, CAC (temp. col.).
Ralph Townsend Heard, FA (temp. brig. gen.).

Charles Douglas Yelverton Ostrom, CAC (temp. brig. gen.).

Turner Mason Chambliss, Inf. (temp. col.).
John Frederick Ehlerst, Inf. (temp. col.).
Theron Gray Methven, Inf. (temp. col.).

Robert Whiting Daniels, OD (temp. col.).
Francis Arnold Hause, CAC (temp. col.).
Paul Lewis Ransom, Inf. (temp. brig. gen.).

Roderick Random Allen, Cav (temp. maj. gen.).

Edward Elliott MacMorland, OD (temp. brig. gen.).

Adolphus Worrell Roffe, Cav (temp. col.).
Manton Sprague Eddy, Inf. (temp. maj. gen.).

Henry Benjamin Holmes, Jr., CAC (temp. brig. gen.).

Gabriel Thornton Mackenzie, Inf. (temp. col.).

Status of Promotion

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion-List (Cumulative) since 9 November 1945

Last promotion to the grade of col. William Alexander, FA #38; Vacancies—None;

Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Gabriel T. Mackenzie, Inf. #109; Senior Lt. Col.—Harry L. Reeder, Inf. #39.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—James H. Dickie, FD #78.

Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Paul E. MacLaughlin, Inf. #197.

Last promotion to the grade of capt.—Harrison S. Markham, CWS #228.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—George S. Brown, Jr., FA #598.

Camp Croft Hospital Chicken Farm

Although head of the station hospital at Camp Croft, Col. Howard J. Hutter, MC, USA, is also the originator of the reservation's poultry cantonment, an efficient, business-like and well protected enterprise which might well set a basis for other camps to follow.

Under the direction of Colonel Hutter, the chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese are raised, and healthfully so, to the constant tune of machine gun fire, which according to some observers has had an alarmingly favorable effect upon the stock. The poultry department occupies several acres of a wooded hill and just across from it is another hill where trainees are blasting away from morning till night.

The poultry department has served its purpose well, having kept the 600 bed Station Hospital plentifully supplied with meat and eggs and also has been a valuable addition to the hospital's re-conditioning program, for many patients on the road to recovery find the out of doors work very good medicine.



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UNITED STATES ARMY

Army Prison Population

The number of general court-martial prisoners in confinement in this country and overseas when Japan surrendered was 33,500, Secretary of War Patterson reported late last week.

In an address on "Military Justice" delivered before the Annual Congress of Correction, at New York City on 16 Nov., Secretary Patterson said that of the total number under confinement at that time 13,500 were in disciplinary barracks, 6,000 in rehabilitation centers, 2,700 in Federal institutions, 900 in guardhouses in this country awaiting transfer to disciplinary barracks for rehabilitation centers, and 10,500 overseas, largely in disciplinary training centers where they still had an opportunity for restoration to duty.

In addition to those on hand at the end of active hostilities, the Secretary said, the Army had restored to duty 17,000 men in this country and another 4,000 overseas, and had given medical discharges or other types of release to another 6,000 men. The total number of general prisoners handled, he said, is therefore close to 60,000.

"This is a large number," he said, "but it is the grist of over three years of war and of the largest Army the United States has ever had."

The Secretary hastened to point out that the size of our military prison population is not abnormal, when one considers all the facts. Since the Selective Service Act was passed in 1940, he said, 10,000,000 men have joined the Army and its strength at the end of hostilities was 8,000,000 men. The total intake of 60,000 general prisoners is only a little more than half of one per cent of the men who passed through the Army, and the total in confinement on V-J Day was less than half of one per cent of the strength of the Army.

Discontinue Hospitals

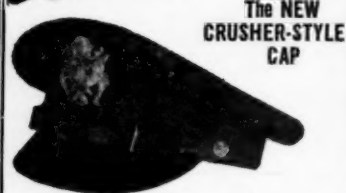
The Army General Hospital, Camp Pickett, Va., will be discontinued as of 1 Dec. and its facilities will revert to the Station Hospital at the same post.

At Camp Forrest, Tenn., the Prisoner of War General Hospital No. 2 will be discontinued 15 Dec., the facilities also reverting to the Station Hospital.

The Army General Hospital, Camp Butner, N. C., and the Wakeman Convalescent Hospital and Hospital Center, Camp Atterbury, Ind., also will be discontinued 15 Dec. The General Hospitals at both these posts will continue as class I activities.

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Holabird Graduates

Thirteen officers of the 42nd and last class of the Officers' Signal Supply Course of the Holabird Signal Corps Depot School, Baltimore, Md., received their diplomas 10 Nov. at commencement exercises held on the post. They are the last of approximately 1450 officers to be trained in Signal Corps supply at Holabird and Lexington Signal Depot, Ky., where the school was started over three years ago.

Col. Laurence Watts, Commanding Officer of the Holabird Signal Depot, in congratulating the graduating officers stated, "There is still a job to be done in winding up the war, especially overseas."

Lt. Col. Eugene S. Bibb, Chief of the Judge Advocate General's Branch at Holabird, told the officers that it is up to them to see that war does not reoccur.

Those graduating were 2nd Lts. Sam Asen, Wendell C. Fowler, Stuart R. Gessford, Howard M. Greene, Richard L. Hobbs, and John E. Jansheski, Allen C. Lande, Moe H. Mazer, Edward D. Mosser, Frederick W. Ruff, Thomas G. Smithsi, Robert G. Stire, and Frank W. Wylie.

Captain Ralph L. Faulkner is head of the Officers' Supply Course at Holabird, while Col. Charles N. Sawyer is Chief of the depot Training Division.

Gen. Drum's Aide

Col. George Berry has been made aide to Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, USA-Ret., Commanding General of the New York Guard, succeeding in that position General William H. Kelly who is now Chief of Staff.

Colonel Berry has an outstanding record as a soldier of New York State, with long Federal service during World War II. He is the son of General Charles W. Berry who was also a distinguished citizen of the Empire State, having at one time commanded New York's own 27th Division.

Assistant Chief of Engrs.

Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, Chief of Engineers, has announced the transfer of Brig. Gen. R. C. Crawford, Division Engineer for the Missouri River Division at Omaha, to Washington as an Assistant to the Chief of Engineers.

General Wheeler announced as successor to General Crawford at Omaha, Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, who returns to the Missouri River Division Engineer office after two years of overseas duty. The change will be effected about 1 Dec.

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Army Casualties

Following are the officers included in lists of dead, wounded, missing and liberated prisoners of war issued this week by the War Department.

In all cases the next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

1st Lt. R. F. Coleman	2nd Lt. C. S. Faxon,
2nd Lt. W. M. Hollis	Jr.
2nd Lt. J. C. Therkildsen	2nd Lt. C. W. Kelley
2nd Lt. J. E. Bolle	Capt. C. R. Alfred
2nd Lt. G. F. Boner	Maj. T. C. Cargill
Capt. M. L. Harter	2nd Lt. E. W. Sim-
2nd Lt. J. E. Hutcherson	mons
Capt. N. Opalle	2nd Lt. R. W. Turner
2nd Lt. M. J. Pusateri	2nd Lt. R. B. Warner
2nd Lt. R. L. Dorn	2nd Lt. D. O. Fred-
1st Lt. W. P. Elbel	erick
Capt. W. G. Cox	FO. W. J. Burbach
2nd Lt. C. C. Seward, Jr.	2nd Lt. D. H. Warren
FO. E. L. Walota	2nd Lt. L. Weissman
2nd Lt. B. Brons	1st Lt. H. A. Black,
2nd Lt. M. A. Daly,	Jr.
Jr.	1st Lt. A. R. Calder
Maj. A. E. Miles	1st Lt. L. L. Eastburn
2nd Lt. H. J. Miller,	FO. W. J. Burbach
Jr.	2nd Lt. P. W. Kallas
1st Lt. R. D. Birch	2nd Lt. D. O. Fred-
1st Lt. E. L. Garr	erick
2nd Lt. T. R. Callinan	FO. V. Hoffman
2nd Lt. J. C. McCoy	1st Lt. D. E. Beck
2nd Lt. W. L. Hoen-	1st Lt. E. J. Arnold
shel	1st Lt. H. C. Bloss-
FO. M. E. Majors, Jr.	man
2nd Lt. P. W. Kallas	1st Lt. J. T. Barrie
FO. B. J. Banas	1st Lt. G. W. Somer
1st Lt. C. E. Schind-	2nd Lt. J. B. Roth-
ler	rock
1st Lt. B. F. Senart,	1st Lt. A. L. Deeds
Jr.	1st Lt. E. E. Todd, sr.
Capt. W. G. Hargis	2nd Lt. D. B. Wood-
2nd Lt. D. P. Winegar	worth
1st Lt. R. C. Buch-	2nd Lt. K. R. Carr
holz	1st Lt. H. I. Curtis
1st Lt. D. E. Beck	Jr.
	1st Lt. C. T. Elden
	2nd Lt. E. A. Mar-
	tinjak
	2nd Lt. P. G. Mul-
	holland

DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

Maj. J. Z. Endress	2nd Lt. W. F. Kauf-
1st Lt. C. W. Grotte	man
1st Lt. P. W. Simpson	Capt. J. H. Spigler
1st Lt. S. Auslander	1st Lt. C. S. Hupp-
1st Lt. F. E. S. Bent	mann
1st Lt. R. Carney	Capt. B. P. Joy
2nd Lt. J. W. Birchett	1st Lt. T. H. Fox

WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

1st Lt. J. D. Janes	
2nd Lt. W. R. Ross	
1st Lt. T. N. Dumont	1st Lt. R. L. Swear-
2nd Lt. J. A. Gordon	ingen
Capt. R. J. Lawlor	FO. M. J. Sherrill
Maj. W. E. Webb	

Move Adjutant Officer

The Army Central Adjustment Office, formerly located at 366 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill., has been moved to 4300 Goodfellow Blvd., St. Louis 20, Missouri.

All inquiries from veterans regarding such questions as bonds purchased through pay allotments, allowances due for service, and family allowances and allotments should be referred directly to this office.



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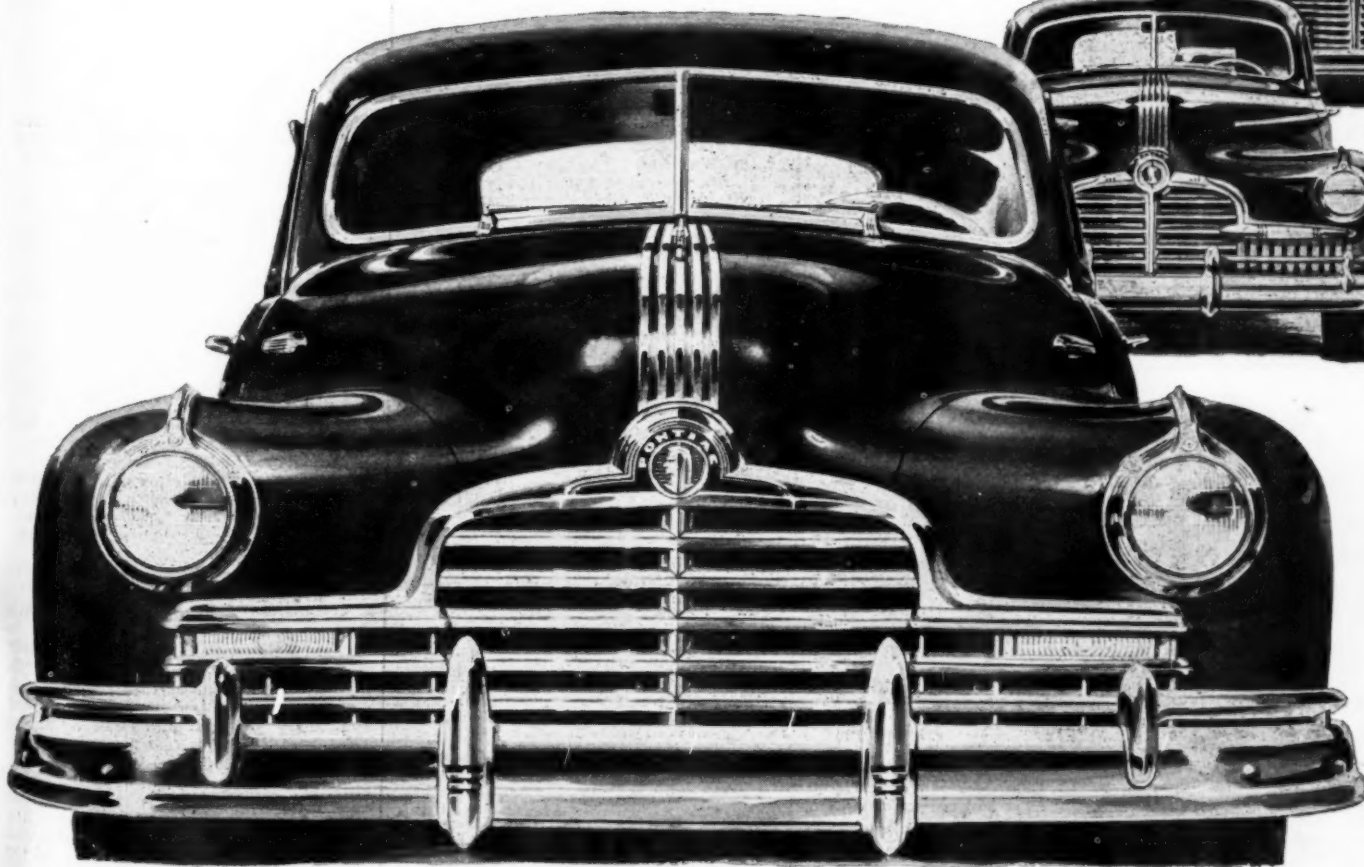
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Civilian Group Helped Navy

One of the most successful "combat teams" of the Navy during World War II was a group of civilian scientists and mathematicians known as the Operations Research Group, the Navy disclosed this week.

Working in the Headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, at the headquarters of fleet commanders, and aboard the ships and planes of the Navy, these men analyzed the tactics of using the secret devices developed by the research laboratories. In conjunction with other Naval activities, they devised countermeasures for the secret weapons of the enemy.

The work of the ORG included the problems of stopping German blockade runners from bringing supplies from Japan, keeping German U-boats from running submerged through the Straits of Gibraltar, stopping the German acoustic homing torpedo, discovering the weapon the Japanese were using to sink our submarines, finding the weak spots in Japanese AA defenses, and how to keep Japanese submarines from torpedoing our transports in landing operations.

The ORG was composed of physicists, chemists, mathematicians and other scientists drawn from the universities, life insurance companies, and research laboratories of the nation. These men, instead of developing new weapons and equipment, as did most of the scientific manpower of this country, devoted themselves to the study of the performance and practical application in combat of the products of research.

To observe the performance of newly developed equipment under combat conditions members of the ORG flew with anti-submarine aircraft on submarine hunts, went to the coast of Japan as members of the crew of submarines on war patrol, and on board carriers under attack by kamikaze planes.

The group designed a set of tables for the use of destroyers hunting submarines, so constructed that no matter in

what direction or at what speed the submarine attempted to escape, by following the directions in these tables the sound equipment of the destroyers would sooner or later pick up the submarine. Off Leyte last February a single destroyer using these tables picked up and sank a Japanese submarine 11 hours after it had torpedoed an LST.

Release British Pacific Fleet

The British Pacific Fleet which has been operating under the control of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, will now revert to control of the British Admiralty, it has been decided by the U. S. and British combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

With the announcement of this decision, Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz has sent the following message to Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, R. N., Commander in Chief of the British Pacific Fleet:

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the loyalty and effective cooperation received from your forces throughout our period of association and wish you all God speed."

Under the operational command of Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, R. N., important units of the British Pacific Fleet participated in the Okinawa campaign and in the last stages of the war comprised one of the task forces of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet during the final attacks on the Japanese homeland. The British carrier striking force was commanded by Admiral Sir Philip Vian, R. N.

To assure smooth integration of the two Allied navies, the British adopted U. S. Naval doctrines and communications systems while serving under the command of Admiral Nimitz. U. S. Naval communication teams, aircraft recognition officers, and observers served aboard many of the British ships.

Lightest Jet For Navy

The lightest jet aircraft engines in the world for their power and size are being built for the Navy by Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

They include the "Yankee," which is 19 inches in diameter, and the "baby jet," which measures only nine and a half inches across and was developed for use in pilotless aircraft.

These engines are the first jet powerplants of wholly American design to be tested in flight. They owe their efficient streamlined shape and light weight to the axial-flow compressor. In the axial-flow compressor, the four basic elements—the air compressor, the combustion chamber, the turbine to supply power for the compressor, and the jet nozzle—are arranged in a line, one behind the other.

Heidelberg, Germany—The first class of American soldiers trained at Heidelberg University for Military Police duty in Germany was graduated recently in ceremonies in the university auditorium.

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Nimitz Urges Security Board

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, this week urged that there be set up by law a permanent National Security Council, composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy with a representative of the federal agencies which administer national resources.

In an address before the American Legion Convention at Chicago on 19 November, Admiral Nimitz said that such a council would provide a continuing policy for national defense, for national mobilization against any threat, which policy would be implemented by the fighting services under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"Because there must be some agency for the expeditious and uninterrupted study of the organization for national defense," he said, "a non-partisan board of prominent citizens should be appointed for this purpose. Employment of such a board or commission has been found useful in the study of great national problems. The War and Navy Departments should be charged with the responsibility of giving the Board every help, so that it would have the most complete knowledge possible upon which to judge the case of best administering the national defense."

Admiral Nimitz said that the only controversy is how the defense of our country can best be effected. This controversy, he said, must be resolved promptly in order to remove the uncertainty which is now impeding post-war planning.

Pointing out that the Navy's first interest is the defense of our country, Admiral Nimitz said that if that can best be done by consolidation with the other services, the Navy will fight as loyally and efficiently as it always has in the country's defense.

"But—let us be absolutely convinced that that is the best way before we adopt it," Admiral Nimitz warned. "The issue is too serious, too doubtful, to be settled by oratory and determined in haste."

Admiral Nimitz said that for the principle of unity of command in the theatre of operations he had nothing but the most enthusiastic support. He said it made sense and added that it worked.

"I cannot support the proposed merger of the War and Navy Departments," he said. "So radical a change, especially at this time when the nature and the aspects of warfare have been subjected to the greatest mechanical revolution since the invention of gunpowder, must be soberly and conscientiously studied in every detail."

Pacific Fleet Recreation Officer

Comdr. George S. Halas, USNR, has been detached from duty as Welfare and Recreation Officer for the U. S. Pacific Fleet after serving for the past six months on the staff of Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, USN.

Comdr. Halas has left for a brief tour of duty on the staff of the Commander, Western Sea Frontier, in San Francisco, before being released from active service in the Navy.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz recently awarded Comdr. Halas the Bronze Star Medal for his work.

Glasses originally intended for use under German gas masks will be used instead to make up the shortage of optical lenses in Frankfurt am Main.

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Critical Navy Classifications

Revisions have been made in the Navy's demobilization program affecting all officers and enlisted personnel in critical classifications who, because of the need hitherto for their services, have not been subject to the normal provisions of the program.

Enlisted personnel of these ratings, hitherto ineligible for demobilization under the point formula, will become eligible on 1 Jan., 1946, on the basis of point scores effective on that date:

Specialist (S) Shore Patrol	38
Storekeeper SK (D) Disbursing	44 (male) 29 (female)
Spec. (X) Key Punch Operatr	38 (male) 23 (female)
Specialist (I) Punch Card Accounting Machine Operator	44 (male) 29 (female)
Hospital Corpsmen with specialty in occupational or physical therapy, assigned to duty in continental U. S. Naval Hospitals or U. S. Naval Special Hospitals	44 (male) 29 (female)
Specialist (X) Transportation	44 (male) 29 (female)

Officers of the following categories who, having acquired sufficient points for demobilization, were hitherto ineligible for release except on approval of the Chief of Naval Personnel, will automatically be eligible for release on 1 Jan., 1946, without reference to the Chief of Naval Personnel:

Shore patrol officers
Officer specialists in IBM or other electric tabulating machines.
Postal Officers
Officer graduates of Naval schools of oriental languages
Officers, officer candidates, and enlisted personnel under instruction (who will graduate as officers) in Naval schools of oriental languages.

Officers of Cost Inspection Service
Officers specializing in physical or occupational therapy and who are assigned to duty in continental U. S. Naval Hospitals or U. S. Naval Special Hospitals

In addition, approximately 70 officers assigned to or in special training for civil censorship duties in occupied countries are made immediately eligible for demobilization, without reference to the Chief of Naval Personnel, under point scores now in effect.

The foregoing enlisted and officer personnel will, like other personnel, be subject to retention on active duty, for reasons of military necessity, for a maximum of 90 days beyond the date of their eligibility for demobilization.

Later in the week the Navy announced a reduction in points under which 150,000 more enlisted men will be eligible for discharge. The new reduction does not affect officers nor members of the women's reserve.

Under the old score enlisted men would have needed 39 points for release on 1 Dec. Now only 38 are necessary. On 15 Dec. only 37 points are required as compared with 39 before the revision. On 1 Jan. under the present score 38 points would have been necessary for release as compared with 36 now needed.

There has been no change in the rating of essential personnel with the exception of Storekeepers (CB) Stevedore who will now become eligible under the new reduction.

Intelligence Men Needed

Applications are desired by the Navy Department for a one year course in Naval Intelligence, class convening 1 July 1946. Eligible for the course are line officers of the Regular Navy of Naval Academy classes 1937 to 1943 inclusive and temporary officers and reserve officers transferring to the Regular Navy of corresponding dates of precedence.

It is planned to assign graduates of this course to intelligence billets when on shore duty. Successful completion of the course will in no way interfere with the usual rotation of sea and shore duty, the Department said.

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Sunday Evenings NBC

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1945

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Maintenance in accordance with professional studies of our national needs and international commitments, of Regular Establishments organized and trained to utilize and employ materials of war developed by continuing scientific research, and backed by industry and labor kept intimately familiar with the manufacture of such materials.
2. Reconstruction of National Guard and Reserve components federally aided and encouraged to maximum efficiency, and effectively coordinated with the Regular Services, and universal military training.
3. Increase in active and retired pay and allowances to meet risen costs so as to enable maintenance of American standards of living, and protection of such pay from reduction through income taxes.
4. Institution of orderly promotion systems in the Regular Establishments with recognition of war service and war ranks, to prevent future stagnation, and to insure the maintenance of high professional standards.
5. Continuance and expansion of service schools, including the Army and Navy Staff College, attendance of which shall be open to National Guard and Reserve officers.
6. Suitable rank and retirement benefits for former enlisted personnel who served as commissioned officers during the war.
7. Grant of the same rights and benefits to those who elect to remain in the Services as will be enjoyed by the discharged veterans.
8. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows and dependents a living income.
9. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.
10. Maintenance of stock piles of strategic materials.

THERE is no greater test of the capacity of men for leadership than battle. Therefore, with supreme confidence we may expect continued display of this essential quality by General of the Army Eisenhower and Fleet Admiral Nimitz in their new posts of Chief of Staff of the Army and Chief of Operations of the Navy. They are the successors of officers whose professional genius will be described in bold letters upon the pages of national and global history. Related there will be the stupendous task performed by General of the Army Marshall in organizing, training, equipping and supplying Armies of unsurpassable strength, efficiency and effectiveness. Likewise will be inscribed thereon the resolute manner in which under Fleet Admiral King there was developed from the remnants of the Pacific Fleet left by the Japanese sneak attack, the most powerful Navy the world has ever known, or deemed possible of creation. Coordinated with these land and sea forces were armadas which filled and cleared the skies. These three elements of our defense and then of offense, the Supreme Commanders used with sagacious strategy, and with an unity frequently produced out of radical differences of opinion because of their patriotic purpose to save the Nation by winning the war. Not only this example of brilliant skill and cooperation, but their own proved ability and comprehensive experience forecast that General Eisenhower and Admiral Nimitz will proceed along the road of team work laid down by their predecessors. Both officers successfully solved problems of organization, of cooperation of Armies, Fleets and Planes of their own and other nationalities, and of strategy as well as tactics. Each is determined that his Service shall be virile with youth, and as efficient in peace as it was in war, the more essential in this atomic and electronic age, and in view of the comparison in efficiency which our contingents will undergo with those of other United Nations assembled to prevent aggression. Both will require not merely cooperation, but coordination of their commands. To be sure they differ on the issue of the merger of the Services, but as the President stated this week, he expects, and with ample reason, that they will reach an understanding which will comport with the recommendation he will make on this subject in a special message to be sent to Congress. Animated as they are solely by the common purpose to provide America with sound and effective defense, and to insure through its possession the establishment and maintenance of world peace, we may confidently look forward to continued unity in the Top Command in the solution of the post war problems the Global Conflict has left upon our doorstep. Thus the country can feel assured that its security has been placed in strong, capable and clasped hands.

HIS task in the Global War having been successfully completed, General of the Army Marshall has retired from active service, and on his Virginia farm plans to enjoy the relaxation he deserves and to engage in the kind of work of which he has dreamed. That a citizen of his attainments will be permitted to escape further national service is, however, not to be expected. It is known that President Truman, who has profound regard for him, intends to call upon him for advice, and may even request him to take a post, such as Ambassador to Great Britain, which his exceptional qualities would assure his ably filling. Should Senator Glass, long absent from the Senate because of age and continuing illness, determine or be forced to retire, undoubtedly Virginia, proud of her VMI graduate, would ask him to occupy the vacated seat. Thus she would follow the example of Connecticut, which honored itself by naming Admiral Hart, hero of the sacrifice of the Asiatic Fleet, to the Senate for an unexpired term. With the prestige which victorious conduct of the war has given him, his knowledge of international affairs, his understanding of labor and production as well as military problems, and his oratorical ability, General Marshall would be of great value to the State and Nation in the Upper House of Congress. Personally he has no interest in politics and has no desire for political life. Indeed, in many respects, it is repugnant to him, and, therefore, he would have to be drafted. But since through the Selective Service System, which he advocated, there were called to the colors all citizens who had no choice but to obey, those who want the country to benefit from his experience and judgment feel that he should be required to answer any demand the state or country might make upon him. On our part we would welcome such an assignment for him. There are great problems to solve before the country is safe and the world again is at peace. Congress must determine the posture of our defense in this age of atomic bombs and electronic weapons. It must solve in cooperation with the Executive, the riddle of our relations with Russia in order to end the bleak uncertainty that now hovers over international relations. Gifted as General Marshall has shown himself to be, the Nation must use him regardless of his personal wishes. That it will do so in a capacity that will be of fullest value to it, may be expected.

Service Humor

A Dry Story

A sailor traveling through the Texas Panhandle en route to a new assignment got into a conversation with an old settler and his son at the railroad station. "Looks as if we might have some rain," remarked the sailor. "I hope so," replied the native. "Not so much for myself as for the boy here. I've seen rain."

—*Jax Air News.*

Wrong End

A determined and patriotic elderly lady passed by a farmhouse and saw a draftable young man sitting on a stool milking a cow.

"Young man, why aren't you at the front?" she asked.

The young man raised his head: "Because there ain't no milk at that end, ma'am."

—*The Welfarer.*

Security

Wife: "A letter marked 'Private' and 'Personal' came for you."

Husband: "Yes, What did it say?"

—*The Sentinel.*

Definition

A mint julep is a depth bomb with a southern drawl.

—*Armored News.*

Yes, Who?

Women are fools to marry—but who else can a guy marry?

—*Belvoir Castle.*

Point Story

Draw your own conclusions: U. S. food rationing point values—brains, 3 points; tongue, 6 points.

—*Harpoon.*

Deflated Ego

Reader: "So you make up all these jokes yourself?"

Editor: "Yep—out of my head."

Reader: "You must be."

—*Skyscrapers.*

What Price Education?

Sgt. "Anyone around here know shorthand?"

Pvt.: "Yes, I do."

Sgt.: "Good. Report to the messhall. They are shorthanded on dishwashers."

—*The Welfarer.*

Healthy

Diner: Waiter, there's an insect in my soup.

New Waiter: Must be one of those vitamin bees.

—*Skyscrapers.*

Away

Sgt. of the Engineers: "All present or accounted for, sir, except Cpl. Schultz."

Lt.: "And what happened to Cpl. Schultz?"

Sgt.: "He flunked his demolition test, sir."

—*Bowie Blade.*

Short Cut

GI (in barber chair): Cut all three short.

Barber: Which three?

GI: Whiskers, hair, and chatter.

—*Belvoir Castle.*

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

B. L. W.—The War Department advises that former AUS officers, warrant officers and flight officers will be required to re-enlist prior to 1 Feb. 1946 in order to be enlisted in the first grade. The Department also says that the individual may elect to enlist as a master sergeant or a first sergeant.

H. J. O.—A number of bills have been introduced to permit those who served as officers during World War II to be retired as warrant officers, chief warrant officers or in the highest rank in which they served. So far, the War and Navy departments have not recommended the enactment of any of the bills.

C. P. O.—The Fleet Reserve Bill—S. 1438 has been enacted by the Senate and favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. Early action by the whole House is expected. The bill has Navy Department approval.

L. R. I.—The Secretary of War has requested authority of Congress to increase the total commissioned strength of the Regular Army to 25,000. AUS officers desiring Regular Army commissions should comply with War Department Circular 243 dated 10 August 1945.

P. T. Y.—Enlisted men are now being retired after 30 years' service.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

A series of naval engagements and in terms of victory, ones which may turn out to be among the decisive battles of modern times, were won by our forces against a three-pronged attack by the Japanese in an attempt to prevent our landings in the Philippine Islands.

10 Years Ago

Capt. and Mrs. Harry E. Shoemaker who are to leave 5 Dec. for the officer's new duty in Philadelphia, were honored 17 Nov. at a cocktail party for 250 at which hosts were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Carl Ludvig Hansen, USS Northampton.

25 Years Ago

"The main difficulty found in our Navy (and in all navies) in keeping abreast of scientific developments has always been a tendency to regard the problem not from the standpoint of the future, but the standpoint of the past." (Rear Adm. B. A. Fiske.)

50 Years Ago

"All careers have their drawbacks, and the gods of the admiring family circle seldom thunder forth from high Olympus. The vast majority of men must needs follow humdrum, and uneventful careers, and the average of success is as high in the Navy and Army as in any other profession. There is always room at the top and American history has not yet run its course."

80 Years Ago

The estimate for maintaining the Army for the ensuing year at its present force on a peace footing is thirty-three millions of dollars. Enough materiel of war is left to arm and equip a million of men, or to maintain our present force in the field for a year on a war footing. Enough has been realized from the sales of materiel thus far to maintain the Army for a year.

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War—Robert P. Patterson
Under Secretary of War—Kenneth Royall
Assistant Secretary of War, Air—Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff—General of the Army George C. Marshall

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. E. F. Harding, designated Dir. Hist. Div. OC of S. Wash., D. C.
Brig. Gen. M. W. Gilland, Hq ASF, Wash., D. C., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y. as C of S.
Brig. Gen. M. W. Gilland, designated Actg. CG 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
Brig. Gen. A. H. Waitt, designated Act. Chief CWS.
Brig. Gen. R. V. Maraist, assigned as CG, NOPE, New Orleans, La.
Brig. Gen. B. W. Simpson, Hq ASF, Wash., D. C., to Phila. Ord Dist. as CG.
Brig. Gen. W. E. Bergin, det. as member GSC and assigned to OC of S for duty with OAC of S G-1.
Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, designated Dir. Inf. and Ed Div., OC of S.
Maj. Gen. S. Miles, ret'd.
Maj. Gen. R. G. Breene, ret'd.
Maj. Gen. J. G. Ord (Col. Inf.), ret'd. in grade of Col. on own app.
Maj. Gen. W. S. Grant, rev. to ret'd. status.
Maj. Gen. D. Johnson (Col. AC), ret'd. pd. as Maj. Gen.
Brig. Gen. E. H. Beebe (Capt. AC), ret'd. pd. as Brig. Gen.
Brig. Gen. S. E. Reimel (Lt. Col. OD), ret'd. as Col. upon own app.
Brig. Gen. H. C. Coburn, jr., rev. to ret'd. status.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Col. Geo. H. McManus, St. Louis, Mo., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Col. Bruce Easley, jr., Ft. Douglas, Utah, to OCoS, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. H. R. James, Ft. Riley, Kans., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. J. N. Shigley, Wash., D. C., to NGPE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lt. Col. T. W. McMahan, Baltimore, to OCT, Wash., D. C.
Maj. J. J. Hogan, New Orleans, to Cp Beale, Calif.
Capt. D. H. Barlow, Cp Adair, Oreg., to Dept. State, Wash., D. C.
Capt. A. A. Hartman, Chicago, to Camp Grant, Ill.
Capt. G. R. Rohde, Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Stout Field, Ind.
1st Lt. M. G. Lader, Newport News, Va., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. J. S. Cain, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. W. E. Lynch, Cp Beale, Calif., to WDPC, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. A. H. Griffin, Wash., D. C., to LaGuardia Fld., N. Y.
1st Lt. S. W. Allen, Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. C. G. Ohlman, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Lincoln AAF, Nebraska.
1st Lt. A. R. Levine, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. G. R. Roder, Ft. Mason, Calif., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
Maj. C. M. Christy, Evanston, Ill., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. G. H. Thomas, Baltimore, to Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa.
1st Lt. K. B. Frazier, Wash., D. C., to LaGuardia Fld., N. Y.
Capt. H. S. Thompson, New York, N. Y., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. C. H. Desarmesaux, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Foster GH, Jackson, Miss.
2nd Lt. O. M. Page, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to 2137 AAFBU, Hendricks Fld., Fla.
1st Lt. S. B. Johnson, Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
Capt. P. Mathels, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Nebr.
Maj. H. P. Easley, Ft. Douglas, Utah, to AGO, Wash., D. C.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

Capt. A. H. Freuchenlicht, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. C. L. Moore, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Cp Campbell, Ky.
1st Lt. M. B. Gray, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Wakeman Hosp. Center, Cp Atterbury, Ind.
2nd Lt. E. V. Davey, Chicago, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
Lt. Col. R. B. Tibbs, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.

DETAILED IN JAGD

Following officers relieved from JAG Repl. Pool indicated and from temp duty JAG School, Ann Arbor, Mich., and detailed in JAGD as shown:
Capt. Jack H. Chalkley, CMP, Governors Island, to AGF Repl. Depot No. 2, Ft. Ord, Calif.
2nd Lt. Wayne Dumont, jr., Inf., Governors Island, to JAGO, Wash., D. C., to report to TAG, Room 1046, Munitions Bldg.
2nd Lt. Charles E. Eberle, Inf., Chicago, Ill., to JAG Repl. Pool Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
2nd Lt. William H. Pickles, QMC, Chicago, Ill., to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Llewellyn V. Henderson, Inf., Chicago, Ill., to JAG Repl. Pool Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta.
1st Lt. Addison C. Kistle, FA, Omaha, Nebr., to JAGO, Wash., D. C.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

The Hon. Harry S. Truman, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy
Chief of Staff—Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret.
Military Aide—Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughn; Naval Aide—Comma. John K. Vardaman

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy—James Forrestal.
Under Secretary of the Navy—Artemus L. Gates.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Air—John L. Sullivan.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—H. Struve Hensel.

Chief of Naval Operations—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King.

15 Nov. 1945

ADMIRALS

Calvin T. Durgin, to Naval Operations, pending assignment.

Robert O. Glover, to Hydrographer, Navy Dept.

Thomas Earle Hipp (SC), to Chief Field Branch, Bureau Supplies, Navy Dept., Cleveland.

Daniel Hunt, (MC), to District Medical Officer, Third ND, New York.

Richard H. Lanning, (MC), to District Medical Officer, Twelfth ND, San Francisco.

Francis S. Low, to Commander, Destroyers, Pacific.

Charles A. Pownall, to Commander, Marianas.

Lawrence F. Reifsnider, to 12th ND pending assignment.

Frank D. Wagner, to Chief Naval Air Training Command, Pensacola.

Richard R. Whitehead, to Commander, Naval Air Bases, Pearl Harbor.

Edmund T. Woodbridge, to Commander, Cruiser Division 17.

COMMODORES

William S. Parsons, Naval Operations.

Allen G. Quynn, to Chief of Staff and Aide—Eastern Sea Frontier.

CAPTAINS

Carl E. Beam, (CEC), NR, to Separation.

James F. Byrne, to Bureau of Ordnance.

Emory F. Clement, (Ret.), to Release active duty.

Edgar A. Cruise, to Commanding Officer, USS Shangri-la CV 38.

Thomas H. Dyer, to Naval Operations.

Bradford E. Grow, to Commanding Officer, USS Lexington.

John W. Guider, (SC)(S), NR, to Separation.

2nd Lt. David I. Lippert, Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. John J. Loneragan, Inf., Boston, Mass., to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. Daniel E. Mathias, jr., OMC, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. George J. Millett, Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Paul L. Olney, Inf., Dallas, Tex., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. Merle C. Rideout, jr., FA, Boston, Mass., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Jackson, S. C.
2nd Lt. Arnold C. Stream, Inf., Governors Island, N. Y., to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. James E. Sutherland, Inf., Chicago, Ill., to JAG Repl. Pool, Hq 3d Sv C, Balto.
2nd Lt. Orville S. Swank, QMC, Chicago, Ill., to JAGO, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Cecil C. Wright, Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, to JAGO, Wash., D. C.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Col. B. W. Pelton, Ft. Dix, N. J., to QM Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., New York.
Col. A. T. Wright, Cp Butner, N. C., to ASF Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Col. R. M. Foster, Robins Fld., Ga., to OQMG, Wash., D. C.
Maj. J. E. Tripple, Muscatine, Iowa, to Kansas City (Mo.) QM Depot.
Maj. D. A. Shearer, Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Maj. W. P. Zarembo, Wash., D. C., to Camp Lee, Va.
Capt. C. K. Odom, Wash., D. C., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
1st Lt. J. G. Meador, Ogden, Utah, to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
1st Lt. L. A. Slipcock, Cp Jos. T. Robinson, Ark., to Cp Lee, Va.
2nd Lt. W. M. Wyatt, Wash., D. C., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
2nd Lt. N. T. Sanford, Walla Walla, Wash., to OQMG, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. Lewis Giles, jr., Cp Beale, Calif., to Cp Lee, Va.
Capt. S. G. Mason, Wash., D. C., to Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
1st Lt. G. R. Arbutuckle, Cp Lee, Va., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Capt. M. R. Dreher, Cp Lee, Va., to ASF, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. L. J. Brown, Ft. Story, Va., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
Capt. A. E. Weber, Cp Rucker, Ala., to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Capt. T. J. Gameron, Chicago, to Disciplinary Bks., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Capt. Harold Green, Atlantic City, N. J., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
Capt. B. B. Ostrin, Lexington, Va., to Torney GH, Palm Springs, Calif.
1st Lt. L. B. Andre, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Chicago (Ill.) QM Depot.
Capt. J. E. Hall, Cp Beale, Calif., to Camp Lee, Va.
Maj. J. J. Ford, Denver, Colo., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.

MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. F. B. Agee, Wash., D. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
Capt. R. J. Alleman, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
1st Lt. E. S. Berger, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. A. Berkwitz, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. R. M. Bernardin, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. W. G. Bernstein, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
Col. M. C. Berry, Santa Barbara, Calif., to 4th Sv C, Cp Shelby, Miss.
1st Lt. P. I. Borak, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. W. J. Brennan, jr., Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. H. H. Brill, jr., Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

(Please turn to Page 441)

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Henry C. Johnson, to pending assignment, Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Milton Johnson, to pending assignment, San Pedro.
Wiley B. Jones, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
Albert Knox, (DC), to District Dental Officer, Ninth Naval District Great Lakes.
Joseph U. Lademan, jr., to Duty on Staff (Please turn to Page 439)

MARINE CORPS

Commandant—General A. A. Vandegrift

Asst. Commandant—Maj. Gen. A. H. Turnage

Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, to be relieved from a. d.

Brig. Gen. Robert L. Denig, from Headquarters, effective 1 Dec., to be relieved from a. d.

Brig. Gen. Ira L. Kimes, Quantico, Va., to be relieved from a. d.

Brig. Gen. Frank Whitehead, to be relieved from a. d.

Brig. Gen. David R. Nimmer, overseas to Headquarters.

Col. James D. Waller, Quantico, Va., to New York, N. Y.

Col. Randall M. Victory, overseas to Earle, N. J.

Col. Walter I. Jordan's previous orders to Earle, N. J., modified to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Arthur C. Prime, Miami, Fla., to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Forest C. Thompson, USS Reina Mercedes, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Maynard M. Nohrden, Hawaii to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Roger Willock's previous orders to Caracas, Venezuela, revoked; ordered to Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Charles B. Nerren, Hawaii, to Naval Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Raymond W. Hanson, to be relieved from a. d.

Lt. Col. Ralph M. Wismer, overseas to temp. duty, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. Col. Joseph N. M. Berger, Cherry Point, N. C., to Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md.

Lt. Col. Louis C. Reinberg, San Diego Area, to Japan.

Lt. Col. Robert C. Burns, Klamath Falls, Oreg., to Japan.

Lt. Col. Ransom M. Wood, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Japan.

Lt. Col. William W. Buchanan, Hawaii, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. James W. Ferguson, overseas to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

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B-29 Sets New Record

An Army Air Force B-29 left Guam at 2:30 A.M. EST Monday, 19 Nov., to set a new world's longest non-stop, non-refueling flight estimated at 8,198 miles, when it arrived at the Washington National Airport at approximately 1:30 P.M. EST 20 Nov.

The latest in a series of AAF flights designed to demonstrate range and capabilities of our military aircraft as well as to show vulnerability of our country to enemy air attack from vast distances, this flight exceeded by more than a thousand miles the long distance record established by the British in their flight from Ismailia, Egypt, to Port Darwin, Australia.

The 20th Air Force Superfort, stripped of excess weight and slightly modified to streamline it for the flight, is flown by two specially picked and trained crews flying shifts.

The double crew includes Col. Clarence S. Irvine, and Lt. Col. George R. Stanley, pilots; Capt. W. J. Bennett, and 1st Lt.

W. S. O'Hare, flight engineers; Maj. Kenneth L. Royer, and Capt. Francis S. O'Leary, navigators; M.Sgt. Dock West, crew chief and scanner; S.Sgt. J. A. Shinnault, radio operator, and T.Sgt. G. F. Broughton, flight engineer and scanner, Lt. Col. F. J. Shannon, radio operator.

The plane carried 11,110 gallons of gasoline at the take-off, which constituted almost half of the gross weight of the craft, 141,000 pounds, when it left Guam. Thirteen auxiliary tanks were carried.

Slight modifications were made in the plane to better fit it for the flight but it is still a standard B-29 less armament and radar and other items not required.

This is the fourth flight since V-J Day which the Army Air Forces have staged to demonstrate current and future potentials of air power. Other recent flights include that of three B-29s from Japan to Chicago under the command of Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay and Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell in September. This flight non-stop to Chicago was 5,995 miles in 25 hours and 45 minutes. The total mileage to Washington was 6,645 miles in 28 hours and 42 minutes.

In October, Lt. Gen. Nathan Twining

arrived in Washington with three B-29s flown from Guam via Karachi, India, and Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, the first Germany to America flight by a bomber.

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, jr., a deputy commander of the 20th Air Force, lead a flight of four Superforts from Hokkaido Island, Japan, 31 Oct. and landed in Washington 1 Nov., a flight of more than 6,500 miles non-stop.

Used Liquid Oxygen

Giant thermos flasks were used to carry vital oxygen over the "Hump" during the last year of the war, according to the Bureau of Ships. Thermos bottles of 150 gallons capacity were used to fly liquid oxygen which was then vaporized and placed in the standard cylinders for use.

In the China-Burma-India theater a Navy unit manufactured and transported liquid oxygen over the "Hump" amounting to over 800 cylinders per month. In a period of seven months 2,000,000 pounds of air cargo was saved in this life line to China. This unit was the only Naval activity in the area operated by Naval personnel.

IX Troop Carrier Command

Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, Commanding General of the IX Troop Carrier Command, told a press conference at Philadelphia last Saturday that the use of airborne troops has been "much enhanced". He was interviewed during his visit there to witness "Airborne Attack," the big Troop Carrier-Airborne victory loan show. Brig. Gen. William M. Gross, his Chief of Staff, was with him.

"Due to new technical devices like the atomic bomb, the use of airborne forces is much enhanced," General Williams told the newsmen. "Under the United Nations setup, the world needs mobile forces which can be moved quickly to any part of the world. Parachute and glider forces are the answer."

General Williams also was interviewed over radio WPEN, asserting that airborne troops can be regarded, too, as a strong instrument for preserving the peace.

The general voiced hearty approval of "Airborne Attack" demonstrations and commended the show's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Bertie W. David, of the 316th Troop Carrier Group.

Col. Glynn M. Jones of New Orleans, La., a veteran of 12 campaigns in the Mediterranean and European theaters, is on his way back to Europe for an intensive survey of Troop Carrier Command aerial supply and air evacuation operations on the Continent during the war.

After two months with the U. S. AAF at Wiesbaden, Germany, Col. Jones will return to Stout Field, headquarters of the I Troop Carrier Command, to report on his survey and make recommendations for future operations of this kind, and immediately thereafter will leave the service and return to New Orleans. He formerly managed the New Orleans Airport and at that time organized the 122d Observation Squadron of the Louisiana National Guard.

New Electronic Devices

Rubber life boats are now equipped with a radar device designed to lead searching aircraft to the rescue, the Air Technical Service Command announced this week.

Known as the "corner reflector," and weighing slightly over a pound, it enables life boats, carried on all AAF overseas missions, to be easily detected. Originally developed for the Navy by the National Defense Research Committee, the screen-like corner reflector was tested for AAF use in the Electronic Subdivision at Wright Field and was procured in large quantities for operational use during the war.

Brig. Gen. Tom C. Rives, chief of the Electronic Subdivision has also announced details of a high altitude communications system to keep pilots and crew members of strato-flying planes in radio contact with ground stations and other aircraft.

This radio communications equipment, standard but highly secret for almost two years in the B-29's operating against Japan, features automatic tuning with pushbutton control through 11 different channels. It operates at altitudes from 25,000 to 40,000 feet, where former sets proved ineffective, according to General Rives.

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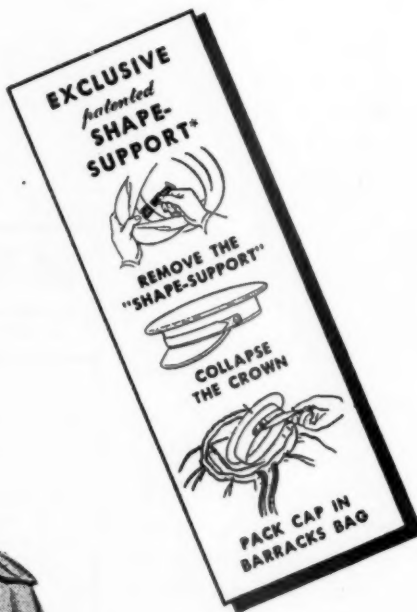
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The MC Navigator

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WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF QUALITY CAPS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 437)

Commander in Chief, Pacific Pearl Harbor.
Hubert Joseph Lehman, (DC), to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
Donald W. Loomis, to Professor of Naval Science and Tactics, University of North Carolina, North Carolina.
Francis P. Old, to pending assignment, Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Elton C. Parker, to Commanding Officer, USS Suwannee CVE 27.
Edward D. Payne, (S(EI), NR, to Separation.
Jose A. Perez, (MC, to Nearest ND pending assignment.
Robert L. Rowan, (S(E), NR, to Separation.
Frederick C. Sachse, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
Paul W. Steinhagen, pending assignment, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.
Edward M. Thompson to Com. Officer, USS New Jersey.
Lynnan R. Vaughan, (DC), to Naval Center, Farragut.
Richard E. Webb to Dist. Intelligence Officer, Eighth ND, New Orleans.
Ralph E. Wilson, pending assignment, to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept.

Commanders

Ogden H. Baumes, Jr., (MCVS), NR, to 9th ND, Great Lakes.
Elmer H. Bourgerie, (SI), NR, to nearest ND, duty connection separation.
Herman F. Burkwall, (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., New Orleans.
Thomas J. Canty, (MC) to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island.
Floyd L. Chapman, (SC), to Supply Officer Staff, Naval Forces, Germany.
Lewis C. Cox, (CEC), to Bureau Yards & Docks, Navy Dept.
Clarence T. Doss, Jr., to Gunnery Officer, Coronado, Calif.
Taylor A. Duncan, (SC(S), RR, to Issuing Agent Certifying Officer Fifth ND, Norfolk.
Sherman Farnham, (D), NR, to Separation.
Mason B. Freeman to Asst. Gunnery Officer, Pacific Headquarters, Pearl Harbor.
Thomas C. Green to duty pending assignment, San Francisco.
William T. Groner to pending assignment Minecraft.
Daniel P. Hornbogen, (MCS), NR, to Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
Charles H. Johnson, Jr., to Staff, LST Sqr., Atlantic, Norfolk, Va.
Walter D. Klipp, (S) NR, to Naval Operations.
Clarence E. Lewis, MC(S), NR, to Separat'n.
Sam A. Lief, (DE), NR, to 11th ND, San Diego.

Leo L. Lindley, (Ret.), release act. duty.
J. I. Macpherson, (DM), NR, to nearest ND, duty connection separation.
Thomas B. Marwil, (MCVS), NR, to USS Banner, APA 60.
James F. McFadden to Comdr. LCI(L) Flo-tilla 8.
John H. McQuilkin to Bureau of Ships.
Charles W. Nelson, (CHC), NR, to USS Tarawa.
Alonzo A. Norconk, (MC), NR, to Nav. Trg. Center, Great Lakes.
Anthony E. Rexmont, (MC), NR, to Administrative Command, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes.
Bernhard O. Roessler, (CEC), NR, to Public Works Office, 14th ND, Pearl Harbor.
Marion E. Roudeshush, (MC) to nearest ND, pending assignment.
Alva C. Surber, Jr., (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., Long Beach.
James E. Van Zant, (D), NR, to additional duty, Comdr. LST Group 21.
Russell H. Walker, (MC), to duty pending assignment, nearest ND.
James H. Wallace, (MC), NR, to Separat'n.
Phil J. Weiss, (D), NR to USS West Point, AP 23.
Harry A. Woodbury, (D), NR, to Com. Officer, Naval Base, Buckner Bay.
Sanford E. Woodard to Naval Academy Preparatory School, Bainbridge.
Sinclair B. Wright to Aide Comdr., Western Sea Frontier, San Francisco.

16 Nov. 1945

Admirals

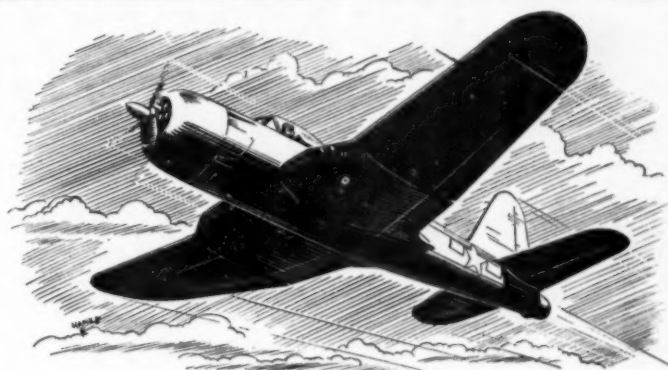
R. Adm. Morton L. Deyo to Bur. Pers., pending assignment.
R. Adm. Dixwell Ketcham to duty Comdr., Escort Carrier Force, Pacific.

Commodores

James E. Maher, (Cdre.), to Bur. Pers., pending assignment.
Gene Markey, (Cdre.), (S), NR, to Separation.

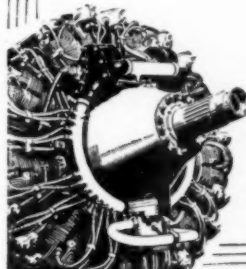
Captains

Abraham L. Baird to Staff, Army-Navy Staff College, Washington.
Walter F. Boone to Chief of Staff & Aide 7th Fleet.
Eliot H. Bryant to Commanding Officer, USS Chicago.
Harold L. Challenger to Army-Navy Staff College, Washington.
Marion G. Cheek, (SI), NR, to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.
Spry O. Claytor, (DC), to U. S. Naval Academy.
Brython P. Davis, (MC), home.
Devere L. Day to Fleet Air, Alameda, Alameda.
Carl F. Espe to Bur. Pers., pending as-
(Please turn to Next Page)

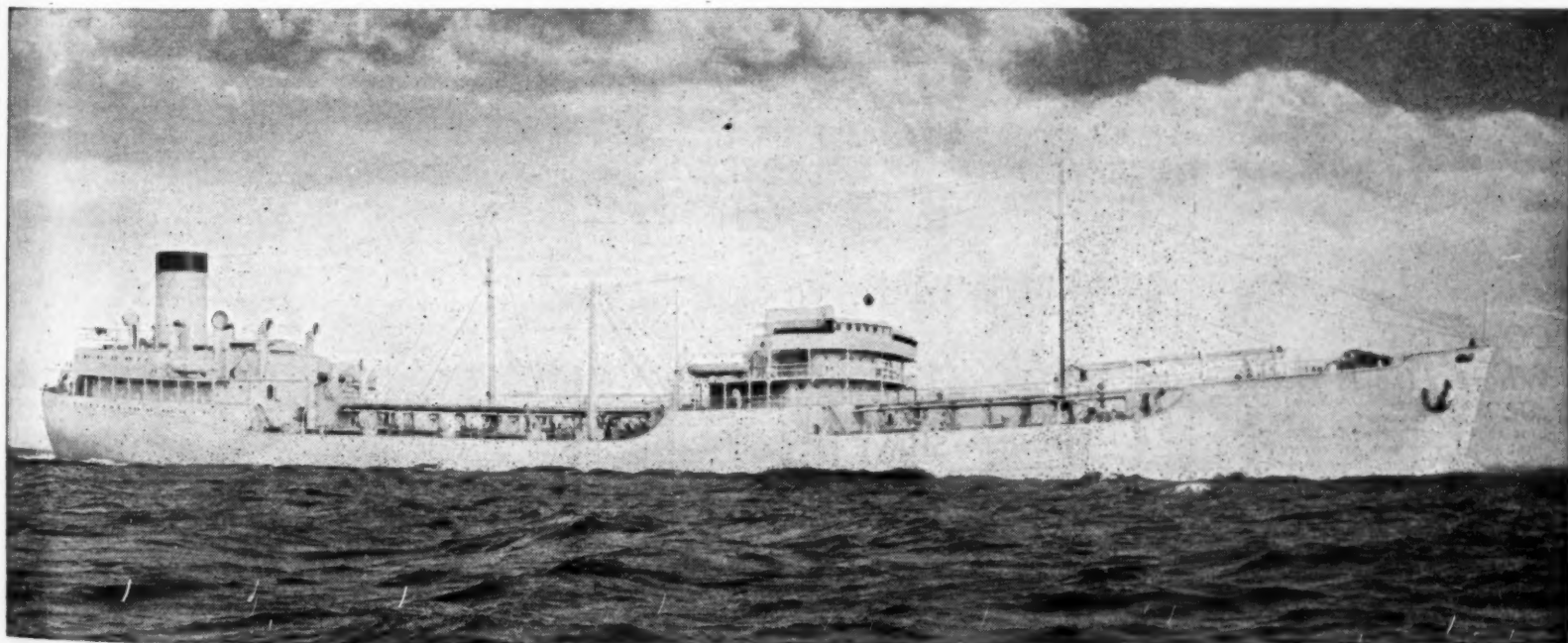


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Navy Orders
(Continued from Preceding Page)

signment.
 William A. Fly to 3d ND, New York.
 William O. Gallery to Com. Officer, USS Tinian.
 William H. Hamilton to Comdr., Naval Air Bases, 7th ND Miami.
 Eric B. Hoag, (DC), to duty Staff, Island Comdr., Guam.
 Bartholomew W. Hogan, (MC), to Exec. Officer, Nav. Hosp., Philadelphia.
 John S. Keating to Training Command, Pacific Fleet, pending assignment.
 Carl J. Lamb, (DE), NR, to Separation.
 Joseph R. Lannom to 11th ND, San Diego pending assignment.
 James B. Moloney, (MC), to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.
 Earl B. Patterson to Com. Officer, USS Fallon.

Walter Rehrauer, (DC), to Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept.
 Thomas H. Robbins to Comdr., Carrier Transport Squadrons, Pacific.
 Albert C. Rogers to Special Asst. for Administrative and Personnel Officer, Asst. Secretary of the Navy.

Reuben R. Smith, (Ret.), to Dist. Planning Officer, San Diego.
 Lawrence P. Treadwell, (Ret.), to duty connection General Court Martial, 5th ND Norfolk.

William C. Wade to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.
 Paul W. Yelsley, (DC), to Nav. Repair Base, San Diego.

Commanders

James O. Ackerman, (SCM), NR, to USS Europa, AP 177.
 John H. Brelsford, (CEC), NR, to Sepa't'n.
 Arthur C. Clasen, (MCS), NR, to Naval Hosp., Seattle.
 Elmer L. Corzine, (S), NR, to Office Port Director, San Pedro.
 Edward Danielson, (Ret.), relieved active duty.

Glenn F. Degrove, (Ret.), to Officer Charge, Naval Barracks, Portland.
 Adolphus K. Droz, (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., Long Beach.
 William A. Evans, (SC), NR, to Nav. Supply Depot, Bayonne Annex, New York.
 William R. Franklin to Aerological Officer duty on Staff, Comdr., Marianas, and Officer Charge, Typhoon Tracking Center, Guam.

John H. Grace, Jr., (S), NR, to Sepa't'n.
 Stephan A. Hammond, Jr., (S), NR, to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.
 Edwin H. Headland, Jr., to Staff of Administrative Com., Minecraft Pacific Fleet.

William A. Hunt, (H(S), NR, to Nav. Officer Pers. Sepa. Unit, Great Lakes.
 William R. Hunt (MC), NR, to Nav. Hosp., San Francisco.
 Gerald P. Joyce to nearest ND, pending assignment.
 George P. Lamont, (Ret.), relieved active duty.
 Jack J. McGaraghan, (CEC), NR, to Adv. Base Depot, Port Hueneme.
 John F. McMullin, (MC), to nearest ND, pending assignment.
 Herschel B. Morton (MC), NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.
 William L. Phinney, (D), NR, to nearest ND, connection separation processing.
 Dion B. Ponnenev, (DE), NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.
 Alvin Robinson, (DE), NR, to duty on Staff, Battleship Division 7.
 Wallace C. Short, Jr., to Bur. Pers.
 William J. Strachan, (S), NR, to Dist. Redistribution Office 3rd ND, New York.
 Edward H. Taylor, (MC), NR, to Navy Yard, Boston.
 Harold J. Theriault, (D), NR, to Com. Officer, USS Washburn.
 Harry C. Wood, (ChC), to Naval Air Station, Norfolk.
 Mendel Zeligs, (MCS), NR, to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

19 Nov. 1945
Admirals

William W. Smith to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept., pending assignment.
 Edward C. Ewen to Chief of Naval Air Reserve Training, Glenview.
 Everett G. Morrell, (SC), to Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

Dewitt C. Ramsey to duty with Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.
Commodores
 Herbert B. Knowles to 11th ND, San Diego, pending assignment.
 John R. Palmer to Bur. Pers., Navy Dept., pending assignment.

Captains

Algerd D. Alexis, (CEC), to Public Works Officer, Portsmouth.
 Burton B. Riggs to Naval Operations.
 Waldeman N. Christensen to Com. Officer, USS Lavaca.
 Joseph A. Connolly to Com. Officer, USS Tuscaloosa.
 Walter B. Davidson to 12th ND, San Francisco.
 Sue S. Danzer, (MC), retired.
 Emory P. Eldredge to Administrative Aide, 11th ND, San Diego.
 Terence W. Greene relieved active duty.
 Richard R. Hartung to Naval War College, Newport.
 William Hibbs to Nav. Operating Base, San Pedro, pending assignment.
 Herbert L. Hoerner to Staff, Western Sea Frontier.
 Edward C. Holden, Jr., (DM), NR, to Separation Processing, 3d ND, New York.
 Frederic S. Keeler to Nav. Operating Base, pending assignment.
 John H. Long to Bur. Pers., pending assignment.
 George E. Maynard to duty with General Courts Martial Court, 3d ND, New York.
 Charles L. Nelson to duty on Staff, Inactive Fleet, Atlantic.
 Richard M. Paget, (S), NR, to Separation.
 Edward H. Pierce to Com. Officer, USS Alabama.
 William E. Pinner, (MC), to Navy Yard, Washington.
 Lester K. Rice to duty on Staff, Air Force.
 Walter Rehrauer, (DC), to Dist. Dental Officer, 9th ND, Great Lakes.

Eugene O. Rook to Naval Inspector, Ord., York, Pa.
 Abel C. Sabatol to Naval Operations.
 William R. Thayer to Precommissioning Training Center, San Francisco, pending assignment.
 David W. Todd, Jr., to Asst. Naval Inspector of Ordnance, Quincy.
 Richard G. Visser to Com. Officer, USS Manatee.

John F. Walsh to Naval Operations.
 Donald F. Weiss to Naval Shipping Control Authority, Japanese Merchant Marine.
 Dudley A. White, (S), NR, to Separation.
 Errol W. Willett, (DC), to Naval Center, Farragut, Idaho.

Commanders
 Arthur H. Ashton, (DE), NR, to Sepa't'n.
 Ernest S. Bathke, (CEC), to U. S. Group Control Council, Germany.
 Ralph H. Benson, Jr., to 12th ND, San Francisco, pending assignment.
 Samuel G. Berkow, (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., Brooklyn.
 Carroll W. Brigham, (D), NR, relieved active duty.
 James H. Bunn, (MC), to Naval Hosp., Jacksonville.
 Edward T. Byrne, (MC), to Naval Hosp., Seattle.
 John B. Cavanagh, (MC(S), NR, to Sepa't'n.
 John B. Dynes, (MC(S), NR, to Naval Hospital, Chelsea.
 Edward B. Gamble, (C), NR, to Navy Yard, Washington.
 Robert H. Goodwin, (MC(S), NR, to Sep'n.
 Donald S. Gordon, (SC), to Naval Supply Depot, Oakland.
 Gifford Grange, (C), NR, to Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.
 Edward Hannah, (SC), NR, to Asst. Dist. Communications Officer, 13th ND, Seattle.
 Charles L. Harris, Jr., (SC), to Naval Air Bases, 9th ND, Grosse Ile.
 Lloyd S. Hindman, (ChC), to Fleet Chaplain's Office, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.
 Robert E. Huse, (A4D), NR, to Com. Officer, Blinn Squadron 31.
 Emory P. Hyland to Com. Officer, Navy V-12 Unit, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Theodore W. Johnson, Jr., (S(A), NR, to Separation.
 Bertram H. Kasindorf, (S), NR, to Navy Liaison Officer, Selective Service, Washington.
 Gordon R. Keating, (D), NR, to Comdr., Escort Division 73.
 William W. Keller to Bu. Ships.
 Gerard K. Lake, (S(O), NR, to Separation.
 Thomas L. Mikules, (S), NR, to nearest ND, pending assignment.
 Aylmer L. Morgan, Jr., (Ret.), relieved active duty.
 Lloyd M. Mustin to Bur. Ord., Navy Dept.
 George W. Nolte, (SC(S), NR, to Sepa't'n.
 William H. Rogers, (AI), NR, to 13th ND, Seattle.
 Paul R. Rollins, (MC), NR, to Separation.
 Malcolm E. Selby to Com. Officer, USS Gwinnett.
 Harvey M. Tupper, (MC), NR, to Naval Hosp., Glenwood Springs.
 Bronson P. Vosbury, (Ret.), relieved active duty.
 Donald M. White to Gunnery Officer, Carrier Division 4.
 Marcus L. Whitford, (D), NR, to nearest Naval District.
 George Z. Williams, (MCS), NR, to Bur. Med., Navy Dept.
 Cecil L. Wittson, (MCS), NR, to Bur. Med., Navy Dept., pending assignment.

20 Nov. 1945
Admirals
 Thomas S. Comes, (RADm.), to Assistant

Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
 Harold M. Martin, (RADm.), to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., temporary duty pending further assignment.
 David W. Mitchell, (RADm.) (SC), to Senior Member Audit and Survey Board, CINCPAC, Temporary duty.

Captains
 Thomas M. Arrasmith, Jr., (MC), to Naval Hospital, Charleston.
 Charles L. Carpenter, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., pending assignment.
 Marvin P. Evenson, to Fleet Air Alameda pending assignment.
 James F. Hays, (MC), to Naval Hospital, Portsmouth.

Thomas J. Hickey, to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.
 Alvin O. Lustie, (D), NR, to Nearest ND pending assignment.
 George L. Menocal, to 1st ND, Boston.

Theodore R. Meyer, (MCS), NR, to Bu Med Navy Dept., pending assignment.
 Arthur L. Pleasants, Jr., to Commanding Officer, USS General M. M.
 Roger F. Scott, to Chief of Staff and Aide—Amphibious Group 8.
 George A. Seitz, to Commander, Naval Air Bases, 1st ND, Quonset Point.

Gelzer L. Sims, to Commanding Officer, Administrative Command, Bainbridge.
 Stuart D. Truesdell, (Ret.), to relieved active duty.
 Harold M. Ziemmer, to Pre-Commissioning Training Center, San Francisco, pending assignment.

Commanders
 Norman L. Barr, (MC), to Bu Medicine, Navy Dept.
 Lawrence L. Bean, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Long Beach.
 Sherman W. Betts, to Fleet Air West Coast, San Diego, pending assignment.
 Everett M. Block, to Executive Officer, USS Ticonderoga.

Clay A. Boland, (DC), NR, Separation.
 James W. Brock, to Naval Air Training Base, Corpus Christi.
 Clarence L. Browning, (DE), NR, to Research and Inventions, Navy Dept.
 Chester W. Bunnell, (MCS), NR, to Naval Hospital, Shoemaker.

Richard H. Burns, to Naval Air Training Command, Naval Air Station, Pensacola.
 Roy L. Cook, (Ret.), NR, to relieved active duty.
 Thomas H. Copeman, to 5th ND, Norfolk.
 George K. Daly, (S(I), NR, to Separation.
 Raymond W. Fox, (S(E2), NR, to Separation.

Meyer A. Halperin, (MCS), NR, to Naval Ammunition Depot, Dover.
 Harold D. Leblond, (MC), to Flight Surgeon, Air Transport Squadron 12.
 Howard T. Long, (S(L), NR, to Separation.
 Donald J. MacDonald, to Naval Forces, Germany.

Walter J. McCann, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.
 Henry C. Miller, Jr., (S(A), NR, Separation.
 John R. Myers, (MC), NR, to Naval Hospital, St. Albans.
 Oswald B. Porter, Jr., (SC), to Supply Officer, USS Leyte.

William H. Raymond, to Naval Operations.
 Fred L. Ruhlman, to Navy Petroleum Reserve No. 1, Tupman.
 William T. Vrooman, to Navy Recruiting Station, New York.
 Walter W. Williamson, (DM), NR, Nearest ND duty separation processing.
 Richard W. Worthington, Jr., (MC), to Naval Air Station, Jacksonville.

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tube or jar

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 437)

1st Lt. R. J. Brown, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. R. Brown, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. A. A. Brust, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
1st Lt. V. Vollin, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. L. G. M. Lydon, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to USMA, West Point.
1st Lt. C. D. McLallen, jr., New York, N. Y., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Capt. J. T. Cartwright, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
1st Lt. R. J. Marvel, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
1st Lt. D. Mason, New York, N. Y., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Col. A. O. Haff, Framingham, Mass., to Mass. GH, Boston.
Capt. R. F. Scott, Santa Barbara, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha.
Capt. S. M. Seltz, Ft. Dix, N. J., to USA GH, Cp Butner, N. C.
Capt. W. E. Sharp, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to 8th Sv C, Cp Swift, Tex.
Capt. W. H. Fritz, Wood, Wisc., to VAH, Alexandria, La.
1st Lt. J. C. Nemiah, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
Capt. R. B. Smith, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago.
Following 1st Lts. from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore:
Iverson C. Case, jr.
James M. Casey
Armand Castagna
Ernest A. Cerasano
Jack E. Chappuis
Loren L. Chastain
Byron Clyman
Archle T. Coffee, jr.
Felix Cohen
Albert A. Cole
Harry J. Colgan
Stanton L. Collins
Frank W. Countryman
Homer R. Crisman
Agustin M. de Andino, jr.
Chester R. Dietz
Dale D. Doherty
Harvey J. Dworken
James F. Dyde
Morton S. Eisenberg
Albert B. Eisenstein
Allen J. Enelow
Frank F. Evans
Edward G. Ference
William V. Flittipoldi
Louis L. Flynn, jr.
LeRoy J. Fox
Job E. Fuchs
Richard L. Fulton
John F. Drumheller
Harvey P. Einhorn
Murray F. Finchel
George M. Firestone
Robert F. Goldie
Geza R. Hardy
Wilks L. Hitt, jr.
Bernard C. Holland, jr.

John G. Howard, jr.
Charles W. Iobst
Stanford I. Isaacson
Martin H. Jacobs
Gerald W. Jones
Milton F. Jones
Daniel Kaplowitz
Jerome Kay
Joseph J. Kelter
Charles A. Laubach, jr.
Charles V. Lee
Paul J. Lenahan
Matthew H. Linker
Arthur Lipschutz
Robert E. Litman
Following 1st Lts. from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta:
Wallace W. Nelson
Joseph G. Nemecek
Richard G. Nilges
William D. Paul
Enrique Perez
Robert C. Prall
Joseph E. Quen
Russell D. Rodham
Byron F. Royce
Charles H. Rushmore
Lawrence J. Schneid-er
Burke E. Schoensee
Meyer Sonis
Following officers from Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.:
1st Lt. G. W. Gingrich
1st Lt. L. F. Girtman
1st Lt. J. A. Gonner
1st Lt. Z. E. Greer
1st Lt. G. W. Groth
1st Lt. S. A. Haber
1st Lt. G. L. Haines
1st Lt. C. A. Hall
1st Lt. C. G. Hames
1st Lt. J. E. Hamill
1st Lt. C. L. Harris
1st Lt. W. L. Hart
1st Lt. J. W. Hendrix
1st Lt. A. E. Hensel, jr.
1st Lt. A. M. Holtzman
Capt. R. G. Rogers, Cp Swift, Tex., to Shick GH, Clinton, Ia.
Capt. H. L. Rolbin, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore.
1st Lt. R. E. Barr, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. W. W. Barrett, jr., Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
1st Lt. B. Becker, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
Lt. Col. R. L. Hullinghorst, Cp Butner, (Please turn to Next Page)

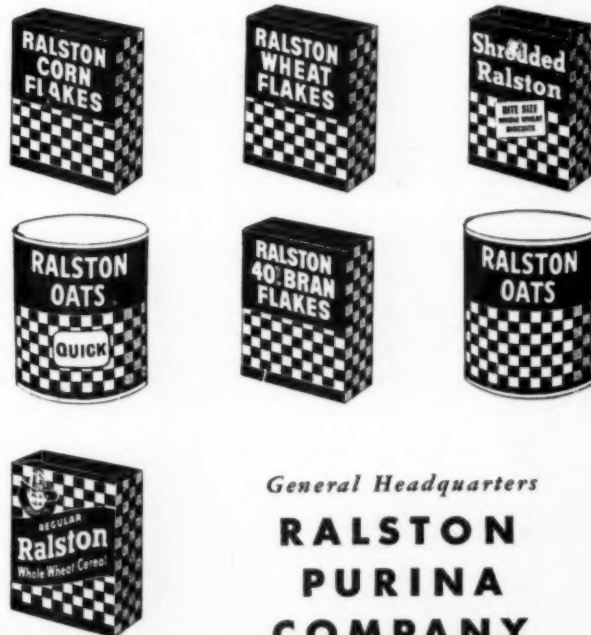
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Barbara Bates, featured in Universal Picture's "Night in Paradise" in Technicolor

Ask hearty-eating servicemen how they like Ralston Cereals and, whatever their words, their answers always add up to "It's the tops." (That's "G. I." for "delectable.") And ask Supply Officers who have had experience with Ralston service and you'll find it's tops, too.

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Army Orders
(Continued from Preceding Page)

- N. C., to MD Rep. Pool, Carlisle Bks., Pa.
 Col. E. W. Hakala, Springfield, Mo., to Percy Jones GH, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Capt. L. Butam, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
 Maj. Robert A. Hurlbut, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 Capt. M. Carasso, West Roxbury, Mass., to DP Vet. Adm. Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.
 Capt. H. D. Severn, Cp Butner, N. C., to Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.
 Capt. Malcolm A. Bouton, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Hq 1st Army, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
 Maj. John B. Morling, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Atterbury, Ind.
 Capt. L. J. Arduino, Dayton, Ohio, to DP Vet. Adm. Facility, Keokuk, Va.
 Capt. H. A. Pitsmaurice, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
 Maj. W. N. Lipscomb, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to Murfreesboro, Tenn., 4th Sv C.
 1st Lt. J. L. Kocsur, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. T. A. McGavin, New York City, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. C. F. Bramer, New York City, to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Capt. E. Wollver, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 5th Sv C, Cp Campbell, Ky.
 Maj. R. J. Angelucci, Cp Chaffee, Ark., to 7th Sv C, O'Reilly GH, Springfield, Mo.
 1st Lt. B. H. Mayer, Chicago, to Buckley Fld., Colo.
 Capt. L. H. Boshier, Cp Butner, N. C., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
 1st Lt. C. W. Armistead, New York, to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
 1st Lt. A. J. Barabaro, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
 1st Lt. T. B. Carey, New York, to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 1st Lt. David C. Asselin, New York City, to Hq 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
 1st Lt. A. W. Bramblett, New York City, to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Capt. L. Freyman, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to 3d Sv C, Valley Forge GH, Phoenixville, Pa.
 1st Lt. M. Ansell, New York City, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 Capt. M. L. Aderholdt, Charleston, S. C., to 4th Sv C, Camp Gordon, Ga.
 1st Lt. C. A. Burns, New York City, to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Capt. J. A. Dowd, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 1st Lt. J. M. Kieran, Cp Atterbury, Ind., to Trux Field, Wisc.
 Capt. W. P. Graul, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 6th Sv C, Gardner GH, Chicago, Ill.
 Maj. M. L. Weitz, Cp Crowder, Mo., to 1st Sv C, Ft. Devens, Mass.
 Maj. J. B. Tredway, Spokane, Wash., to 3d Sv C, Richmond, Va.
 Maj. H. L. Watson, Camp Maxey, Tex., to 9th Sv C, Van Nuys, Calif.
 Lt. Col. V. B. Williams, Long Island, N. Y., to Vet. Adm. Hosp., Chillicothe, Ohio, 5th Sv C.
 Capt. R. E. Cross, Atlanta, Ga., to 5th Sv C, Martinsburg, W. Va.
 Lt. Col. J. A. Gould, Mendota, Wisc., to Vet. Adm. Central Office, Wash., D. C.
 Lt. Col. H. F. Ullrich, Staunton, Va., to 2d Sv C, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Capt. A. G. Shulman, Ft. McPherson, Ga., to 5th Sv C, Cleveland, Ohio.
 1st Lt. L. G. Michell, Bronx, N. Y., to Vet. Adm. Hosp., West Roxbury, Mass.
 Maj. C. R. Feingard, Okmulgee, to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. A. A. Goodman, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
 Maj. R. J. Brochner, St. Paul, Minn., to 5th Sv C, Cp Atterbury, Ind.
 Capt. D. M. Bressler, Cp Hood, Tex., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. C. P. Myers, New Cumberland, Pa., to Utah ASF Depot, Ogden, Utah.
 Capt. L. M. Welas, Cp Upton, N. Y., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Col. A. J. Bayley, Wash., D. C., to University of California, Berkeley.
 Lt. Col. P. L. Elsele, Dayton, O., to VA Facility, Waukesha, Wisc.
 1st Lt. E. L. Lipsitz, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
 Capt. T. E. Mosher, Cp Beale, Calif., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
 Capt. F. P. Nadel, Cp Shelby, Miss., to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
 1st Lt. I. F. Burton, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
 1st Lt. H. F. Searles, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 1st Lt. M. J. Barry, New York, to Hq 1st Sv C, Boston.
 1st Lt. T. M. Arrington, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta.
 1st Lt. H. B. Blisky, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
 Col. H. S. Blesse, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
 Col. C. W. Hardy, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Oliver GH, Augusta, Ga.
 Capt. O. G. Kendrick, Wash., D. C., to Hq 4th Sv C, Atlanta.
 1st Lt. R. E. Burdett, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 1st Lt. R. A. Brennan, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
- 1st Lt. H. W. Snodgrass, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 1st Lt. W. T. Youens, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq 8th Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
- DENTAL CORPS**
 Maj. J. M. Fairchild, Amarillo, Texas, to SFPE, Ft. Mason, Calif.
 Maj. J. M. Swink, Cp Campbell, Ky., to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
 Capt. Bernard Latman, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
 Capt. H. E. Harris, Cp Greeley, Colo., to VA Regional Office, Boston.
 Capt. E. W. Wallwork, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Tilton GH, Ft. Dix, N. J.
 1st Lt. L. B. Ferrara, Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. Simon Gold, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 Capt. Clell S. Caldwell, Atlanta, Ga., to 4th Sv C, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
- MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS**
 2nd Lt. W. J. Quinn, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
 2nd Lt. J. E. Riggle, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. Jack W. Rodda, Ft. Benj. Harrison, to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
 2nd Lt. F. A. Sylvester, Denver, Colo., to 8th Sv C, Vancouver Bks., Washington.
 Maj. F. J. Flynn, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. P. M. Huff, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. S. L. Pubba, St. Louis, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Modesto, Calif.
 2nd Lt. H. B. Stevens, St. Louis, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Cp Claiborne, La.
 Maj. H. M. Brittain, St. Louis, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 1st Lt. H. E. Ainsworth, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 Capt. W. J. Allran, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. Bernard H. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. M. H. Simmonds, Leavenworth, Kans., to 9th Sv C, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
 2nd Lt. R. F. Pfeifer, Camp Lee, Va., to 1st Sv C, Cp Edwards, Mass.
 2nd Lt. S. B. Prince, Lafayette, Ind., to 8th Sv C, Okmulgee, Okla.
 2nd Lt. D. M. Rowe, Lexington, Va., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 1st Lt. John Blazette, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 32d Med. Bn., Carlisle Bks., Pa.
 1st Lt. K. S. Swartzbough, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. L. F. Grapowski, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 7th Sv C, Denver, Colo.
 1st Lt. F. A. Witman, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. R. C. Blenis, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 8th Sv C, Camp Gruber, Okla.
 Capt. H. R. Noonan, Richmond, Va., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 1st Lt. W. P. Feeney, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. A. F. Devoe, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. J. F. Edmondson, Kansas City, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. Arthur M. Gamaral, St. Louis, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 2nd Lt. T. L. McCrea, Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. J. J. Copeland, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. R. F. Couch, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. S. Deaton, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. G. H. Zeiss, Jr., Denver, Colo., to 8th Sv C, El Paso, Texas.
 2nd Lt. H. E. Gompert, San Francisco, Calif., to 9th Sv C, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.
 2nd Lt. W. E. Kennedy, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. H. M. Whitehead, Ann Arbor, Mich., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 2nd Lt. A. M. Utt, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. J. C. Speh, Denver, Colo., to 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. R. E. Toomey, Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. C. J. Phillips, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. C. A. Bobst, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. A. G. Rice, St. Louis, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Madigan GH, Tacoma, Wash.
 2nd Lt. J. A. Kelly, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. J. D. Patterson, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. R. F. Norton, Jr., St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. V. D. Asbury, Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. W. H. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. K. L. Kline, Los Angeles, Calif., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. E. H. McDonald, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. G. F. Fox, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. J. J. Griffin, St. Louis, Mo., to 9th Sv C, Torney GH, Palm Springs, Calif.
 2nd Lt. H. R. Jensen, Kansas City, Kans., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. J. C. Hunter, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. K. M. Wright, Lexington, Va., to AMC, Wash., D. C.
- 2nd Lt. Erwin D. Danielson, St. Louis, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. R. P. Scott, Seattle, Wash., to Hq 9th Sv C, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
 2nd Lt. Norman F. Sellmann, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 1st Lt. A. R. Ramey, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. E. E. Zibung, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 32d Med Bn., Carlisle Bks., Pa.
 2nd Lt. J. A. Barnes, Cp Ritchie, Md., to 3d Sv C, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa.
 2nd Lt. J. A. Barnes, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 3d Sv C, Indiantown Gap Mil. Res., Pa.
 1st Lt. B. F. Basilla, Cp Ritchie, Md., to MI Sv, Wash., D. C.
 Capt. N. W. Davison, Los Angeles, Calif., to Los Angeles, Calif.
 2nd Lt. H. Smith, St. Louis, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. R. C. Long, Kansas City, Kans., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. G. F. Salman, Cp Sibert, Ala., to Sch. Mil. Govt., Charlottesville, Va.
 2nd Lt. J. H. Barnes, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to 5th Sv C, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
 1st Lt. H. W. Johnson, Cp Sibert, Ala., to 7th Sv C, Ft. Riley, Kans.
 2nd Lt. W. J. Byrnes, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. C. E. Garrison, Seattle, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Spokane, Wash.
 1st Lt. Tandy C. Young, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. C. H. Johnson, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. V. L. Harris, Seattle, Wash., to 9th Sv C, Tacoma, Wash.
 2nd Lt. A. V. Schenck, St. Louis, Mo., Hq 2d Sv C, Governors Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. L. T. Knight, St. Louis, Mo., to Hq Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 1st Lt. R. B. Franklin, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Hq 3d Sv C, Baltimore, Md.
 2nd Lt. Alberto Girodigi, San Francisco, Calif., to 8th Sv C, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 2nd Lt. R. S. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo., to 8th Sv C, ASF, Camp Polk, La.
 2nd Lt. Paul H. Leonard, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. R. C. McNabb, Columbus, Ohio, to Hq 7th Sv C, Omaha, Neb.
 2nd Lt. G. B. Bourland, Denver, Colo., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. H. E. Niehaus, St. Louis, Mo., to 8th Sv C, Camp Gruber, Okla.
 2nd Lt. Theodore H. Noe, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 8th Sv C, Camp Claiborne, La.
 2nd Lt. S. E. Johnson, San Francisco, Calif., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sill, Okla.
 2nd Lt. A. E. Allen, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 8th Sv C, Ashburn G. H., McKinney, Tex.
 2nd Lt. H. G. Anderson, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 8th Sv C, McKinney, Tex.
 2nd Lt. G. E. Austin, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. C. S. Braaten, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 8th Sv C, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. J. W. Johnson, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to 8th Sv C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. R. C. Kink, Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
 2nd Lt. W. J. Harang, Jr., Carlisle Bks., to Harmon G. H., Longview, Tex.
 2nd Lt. H. L. Layton, Carlisle Bks., to Harmon G. H., Longview, Tex.
 2nd Lt. B. D. Noyes, Carlisle Bks., to Harmon G. H., Longview, Tex.
 2nd Lt. J. N. Hileman, Carlisle Bks., to McCloskey G. H., Temple, Tex.
 2nd Lt. J. C. Sweck, Carlisle Bks., to ASF Camp Bowie, Tex.
 2nd Lt. R. F. Rubel, Jr., Carlisle Bks., to Red River Ord Depot, Texarkana, Tex.
 Capt. K. W. McGettigan, Cp Crowder, Mo., to Hq 3 Sv C, Baltimore.
- VETERINARY CORPS**
 Maj. Glen C. Brandon, Camp Crowder, Mo., to QM Depot, Kansas City, Mo.
 Capt. D. H. Spangler, New Orleans, La., to QM Dep, Kansas City, Mo.
 Capt. T. C. Campbell, Oklahoma City, Okla., to QM Depot, Kansas City, Mo.
 1st Lt. J. E. Anderson, Camp Haan, Calif., to ASF Depot, Seattle, Wash.
 1st Lt. R. D. Franson Modesto, Calif., to ASF Depot, Seattle, Wash.
 Capt. R. E. Kyner, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., to QM Dep, Kansas City.
 1st Lt. J. E. Whitman, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah, to ASF Depot, Seattle, Wash.
 1st Lt. W. W. Brown, Miami, Okla., to QM Depot, Kansas City, Mo.
 Maj. H. F. Sibert, Front Royal, Va., to QM Pomona, Calif.
- DIETITIANS**
 1st Lt. M. J. Morrissey, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Knox, Ky.
 2nd Lt. R. Sadacca, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 2d Sv C, Long Island, N. Y.
 1st Lt. L. F. Koch, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 2d Sv C, Staten Island, N. Y.
 2nd Lt. J. V. Macedonio, Ft. Totten, N. Y., to 4th Sv C, Daytona Beach, Fla.
 1st Lt. Jessie A. Harper, Vancouver Bks., Wash., to 7th Sv C, Denver, Colo.
- PHYSICAL THERAPISTS**
 1st Lt. Hazel Dehy, Vancouver Bks, Wash., to Madigan GH, Tacoma, Wash.
- ARMY NURSE CORPS**
 Capt. D. R. Shiner, Longview, Texas, to 5th Sv C, Nichols GH, Louisville, Ky.
 Capt. Z. C. Alpert, Washington, D. C., to HD Narragansett Bay, Ft. Adams, R. I.
 1st Lt. Claudia C. Knight, New Orleans, La., to 5th Sv C, Billings GH, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
 1st Lt. H. Ball, New Orleans, La., to 5th Sv C, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
 Capt. D. E. Tooraen, New Orleans, La., to 5th Sv C, Billings GH, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind.
 1st Lt. R. A. O'Brien, Ft. Devens, Mass., to AMC, Wash., D. C.
 2nd Lt. L. M. Ottmann, Ft. Jackson, S. C., 6th Sv C, Camp McCoy, Wis.
 1st Lt. N. Romeo, Ridgefield, Conn., to 1st Sv C, Framingham, Mass.
 Maj. Anne A. Benton, Atlanta, Ga., to 9th Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
 Maj. E. V. Newkirk, Camp Pickett, Va., to SGO, Wash., D. C.
 1st Lt. U. A. Larson, Camp Gruber, Okla., 9th Sv C, ASF, Oakland, Calif.
 Capt. D. M. Donahue, Jackson, Miss., to Camp Myles Standish, Mass.
 2nd Lt. B. L. Rice, 9th Sv C, to 6th Sv C, Chicago, Ill.
 Capt. M. L. Carr, Atlanta, Ga., to 4th Sv C, Memphis, Tenn.
 1st Lt. S. J. Neish, Ft. Dix, N. J., to 2d Sv C, Desbon GH, Butler, Pa.
 2nd Lt. T. A. Shilling, Oakland, Calif., to 2nd Sv C, Ft. Miles, Del.
 1st Lt. B. E. Duval, Utica, N. Y., 4th Sv C, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
- CORPS OF ENGINEERS**
 1st Lt. J. A. Calderelli, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 1st Sv C, Ft. Devens, Mass.
 Capt. F. Bradley, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 9th Sv C, ASF Tng C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
 Capt. R. T. Clark, Cp Claiborne, La., to OCE, Wash., D. C.
 Lt. Col. C. M. Hearn, Ft. Dix, N. J., to Dept. State, Wash., D. C.
 Capt. R. D. Kase, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to CSF Tng C, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
 Capt. W. N. Lucke, Cp Bowie, Tex., to Engr Hd, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 1st Lt. C. V. Manker, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 3 Sv C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 Capt. R. W. Metcalfe, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to R&SC Div ASF, Wash., D. C.
 Maj. E. C. Orme, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 1st Lt. B. Haimson, Cp Ritchie, Md., to ASF Tng C, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 1st Lt. E. T. O'Donnell, Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Army Map Sv, Wash., D. C.
 1st Lt. L. M. Meier, Cp Gordon Johnston, Fla., to Rep Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 1st Lt. E. P. Wyruchowski, Jr., Cp Ritchie, Md., to Rep Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 Maj. L. F. Moran, Cp Claiborne, La., to OC of S, Wash., D. C.
 Maj. O. A. Kinzer, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to OCE, Wash., D. C.
 Capt. E. H. Dominick, Cp Swift, Tex., to OCE, Wash., D. C.
 Capt. K. M. Hoff, Cp McCoy, Wis., to AGO, Wash., D. C.
 2nd Lt. R. W. Evans, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 2nd Lt. O. L. Keller, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 2nd Lt. G. R. Harris, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 1st Lt. K. W. Shingledecker, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to 7 Sv C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
 1st Lt. A. M. Maish, Cp Shelby, Miss., to Army Map Sv, Wash., D. C.
 1st Lt. J. T. Underwood, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Letterman GH, San Francisco, Calif.
 2nd Lt. J. Leach, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 2nd Lt. J. H. Jones, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 1st Lt. R. A. Scalfi, Cp Claiborne, La., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 2nd Lt. P. A. Crannell, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Hancock, N. J.
 1st Lt. C. Webb, Jr., Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. G. D. Hines, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. D. Hoffman, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. E. Greenstreet, Cp Claiborne, La., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 2nd Lt. H. C. Gleason, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 Capt. C. F. Lamb, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
 1st Lt. H. A. Facell, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 1st Lt. F. C. Lee, Cp Gordon Johnston, Fld., to Engr Rep Pool, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
 2nd Lt. J. E. Painton, Cp Claiborne, La., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 1st Lt. P. Salvucci, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. H. S. Navardaukas, Cp Claiborne, La., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 2nd Lt. E. J. Bayse, Jr., Cp Claiborne, La., to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
 2nd Lt. J. F. O'Sullivan, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. J. C. Wyckoff, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to 2 Sv C, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
 2nd Lt. H. L. Dorland, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. C. K. Smith, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. W. V. Galiffa, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 2nd Lt. F. M. Coffey, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 1st Lt. K. C. Mabuary, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
 1st Lt. F. E. Behn, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., to Hq 5th Sv C, Ft. Hayes, O.
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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to 7 Sv C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt. H. L. Thiel, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
Lt. Col. R. E. Leffel, Chicago to C&GS Sch,
Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt. E. B. Parresh, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
2nd Lt. M. O. Smith, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. K. R. Maurer, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
2nd Lt. W. L. Ball, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. D. A. Campbell, Ft. Leonard Wood,
Mo., to Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
1st Lt. H. F. Locke, Baltimore, to Hq 6 Sv
C, Chicago.
2nd Lt. F. M. Krasovic, Cp Claiborne, La.,
to Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
2nd Lt. H. Cherner, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Hq 8 Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. W. M. Bercaw, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
2nd Lt. R. D. Alvord, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
1st Lt. H. L. Caposi, Ft. Leonard Wood,
Mo., to 7 Sv C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
1st Lt. J. W. Conboy, Ft. Leonard Wood,
Mo., to 7 Sv C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
2nd Lt. G. D. Luke, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
Capt. W. F. Patton, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Sep C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
Capt. R. A. Niblock, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
2nd Lt. H. G. Nodland, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
2nd Lt. L. M. Ericson, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
1st Lt. R. W. Weaver, Ft. Lewis, Wash.,
to Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.
Capt. J. B. Finnegan, Ft. Belvoir, Va., to
1 Sv C, Ft. Devens, Mass.
Capt. D. W. McGlashon, Weldon Spring,
Mo., to Rep Pool, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.
2nd Lt. J. A. Stroud, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Hq 6 Sv C, Chicago.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

2nd Lt. S. E. Evans, Cp Beale, Calif., to

Rep Pool, Stockton Ord Dep, Calif.
Maj. S. N. Highsmith, Charlotte, N. C., to
Ord Dep, Atlanta, Ga.
2nd Lt. M. Singer, Governors Is., N. Y., to
Rep Pool, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.
1st Lt. R. L. Carlton, Ft. Lewis, Wash., to
Mt. Rainier Ord Dep, Tacoma, Wash.
Capt. R. S. Turner, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.,
to Sep C 27, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
1st Lt. J. R. Molumby, Cp Gruber, Okla.,
to Ord Dep, Anniston, Ala.
1st Lt. R. S. Keeler, Birmingham, Ala., to
JAG Rep Pool, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. R. C. Miles, Cp Pickett, Va., to Rep
Pool, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.
Capt. O. V. Norvig, Wash., D. C., to Frank-
ford Ars., Bridesburg Sta., Philadelphia.
2nd Lt. S. C. Broomall, Cp Hood, Tex., to
3 Sv C, Indiantown Gp MR, Pa.
Maj. F. E. Sapper, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.,
to Lordstown Ord Dep., Warren, O.
2nd Lt. W. B. Hursh, Cp Butner, N. C., to
Rep Pool, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.
Capt. R. E. Russell, Aberdeen Pr Gr, Md.,
to Sep C 27, Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md.
Lt. Col. T. M. Scott, Ft. Sam Houston,
Tex., to OCO, Wash., D. C.
Capt. R. A. Lake, Cp Gordon, Ga., to Ord
Proc. Dist, Birmingham, Ala.
Capt. J. C. Jones, Washington, D. C., to
Hq 8 Sv C, Dallas, Tex.
2nd Lt. S. S. Shapiro, Cp Claiborne, La., to
Cp Upton, N. Y.

SIGNAL CORPS

1st Lt. J. R. Ford, Monterey, Calif., to Hq
2 Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
2nd Lt. W. Davis, Cp Beale, Calif., to 9th
Sv C, San Francisco, Calif.
1st Lt. A. L. Olmstead, Bradley Beach,
N. J., to Dept. of State, Wash., D. C.
1st Lt. S. Bernstein, Cp Sibert, Ala., to
Hq Sv C, Governors Is., N. Y.
1st Lt. C. Sheetz, Cp Beale, Calif., to Hq
7 Sv C, Omaha.
1st Lt. T. H. Boardman, Bradley Beach,
N. J., to Dept. of State, Wash., D. C.
Capt. J. C. Betcher, Cp Lee, Va., to Lovell
GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.
2nd Lt. J. F. Gallen, Ft. Mason, Calif., to
AGO, Wash., D. C.
2nd Lt. T. N. Riley, Cp Crowder, Mo., to

(Please turn to Page 446)

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

► **FOREIGN AFFAIRS.** Non-acceptance by Russia of the Anglo-American invitation to join in urging the creation of an Atomic Commission under the United Nations Organization, will not be permitted to stand in the way of the adoption of the program outlined by President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Prime Minister MacKenzie King at their recent conference. Preliminary indications from Moscow disclose that the Soviet Government, assured of its own ability to manufacture the bomb with greater rapidity than the West believes, and with supreme faith in the defense which its preparations and wide spaces provide, is more concerned with the political distrust expressed in our withholding of the discovery until adequate safeguards against its feral use shall have been devised, than in our possession and possible use of it. Feeling that our method of approach to the solution of this problem is not conducive to the promotion of good relations and the peace settlements the world wants, the Soviet government is reported to be preparing counter proposals which would serve to wipe out the stigma it feels undeservedly has been placed upon it. When those counter proposals are received, consultation between Washington, London and Ottawa will determine their acceptance or rejection.

What is hoped, of course, is that Russia will find it desirable to join with the United States and Great Britain in proposing to the United Nations to create the Commission. Under the plan of the latter governments, this will not be made the responsibility of the Security Council of that Organization, where a Russian veto would prevent its adoption. Rather as the President clearly indicated, it will be the Assembly that will be asked to take the action. Since all the nations except possibly Russia and her satellites, are indicating their wish to have access to the secret and their desire to participate in the benefits of the discovery, undoubtedly the majority vote would be cast in favor of the Anglo-American proposal. It is a matter of gossip as to whether Russia would accept such a rebuff, and she might in anger withdraw from the Organization as she did from the League of Nations. However, this is discounted in official circles, where the determination prevails to make the United Organization a success as it only can be with her cooperation.

What the President wants and what he is seeking is complete international trust and cooperation, and the furtherance of peace through the UNO. He does not relish a return to power politics any more than do the Catholic Bishops of the United States who made their position known in clear and unmistakable terms this week.

Yet power politics are with us very much at the moment as are accumulating reports of a torn and embittered and a war-weary world. The pattern is revealed most clearly at this juncture in the revolt in northern Persia where the so-called democratic party that was formerly "Tudeh," the Persian Communist party, has begun a separatist movement under Soviet sponsorship. When troops of the Iranian government were turned back from the Russian-occupied regions, Teheran appealed to Washington and London in the name of treaties, declarations and agreements which undertake to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the country.

Against any action that we take it is difficult to perceive Soviet relinquishment of apparent designs for control of northern Iran, an area not only rich in resources but, even more important, strategically placed to serve as a buffer for the Soviet Union on the route to the Persian Gulf. Moreover, once consolidated in this area, Russia may well turn to renewing her demands on Turkey which then will be less advantageously placed for resisting Soviet ambitions, including those directed toward controlling the Dardanelles.

The fact is that Russia since Stalingrad has dominated Europe and the Middle East, and will seek to continue to do so as long as political unity prevails in the country. It is because of this circumstance that attention is directed quietly behind the scenes more keenly than ever to the recurrent reports that will not down of the illness of Generalissimo Stalin. For a struggle for the succession in event of his passing might well disrupt that unity for a time which might be of supreme importance to a world recovering from war and disaster.

To what extent Russia may be figuring in the Manchurian situation where the so-called Chinese communists are opposing occupation by Chung-king forces is not clear but the Secretary of State has now announced that our marines will remain in North China until their mission is accomplished, notwithstanding warnings of a danger of our becoming involved in the Chinese civil war. His announcement renders only of technical interest his earlier statement, two weeks ago, that plans were underway for the withdrawal of our forces. Evidently Mr. Byrnes has reconsidered, for he now stands firmly on our pledge to the Japanese government under the Potsdam ultimatum that we will see to it that Japanese soldiers in North China are disarmed and sent home. In as much as there are still 300,000 of these troops in the area, as well as an equal number of Japanese civilians, our withdrawal apparently is to be delayed for some time.

The week has brought no improvement in the European front. The impasse in the control council for Germany that has been made possible by the unanimity rule, and which France has taken full advantage of in order to accomplish her ends, is emphasized by the failure of a French mission to Washington sent to negotiate an understanding on that government's purposes with respect to the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Not only was it unable to bring about an understanding but it learned that we have no program for those areas because we do not wish to make a commitment on the question for the present. With signs increasingly pointing to the breakdown of the Potsdam machinery it manifestly would be unwise to tie our hands now. In the meantime General deGaulle seems assured of continued control in France, as was expected through political adjustments with the Communist party.

A further European development is the indication of a further deterioration in our already strained relations with the Franco regime in Spain through an indefinite delay in replacing Norman Armour who is retiring as our ambassador in Madrid for personal reasons. What would be tantamount to a refusal to accredit an ambassador to Madrid and rely merely on a Charge d'Affaires and the embassy staff could only be interpreted as a gesture of displeasure with a regime that has had the intense hostility of Moscow from the first and now, through the advent of the Labor Party, the opposition of Britain. Our displeasure with Generalissimo Franco has been voiced on numerous occasions. It is now to be given more concrete expression through a diplomatic gesture of unmistakable meaning.

► **NATIONAL HEALTH AND SERVICE TRAINING.** If there were ever a strong argument for Universal training and for the promotion of National Health, it is to be found in the Message on the latter which President Truman sent to the Con-

gress this week. As of 1 Nov. last, nearly 5 million male registrants between 18 and 37 had been classified as unfit for military service. The rejections for such service constituted 30 per cent of all examined. As could have been expected the younger age group suffered the smaller percentage of rejections. They reached as high as 49 per cent for registrants between the ages of 34 and 37. The President further noted that in addition, after actual induction, about a million and a half men had to be discharged from the Army and Navy for physical and mental disability, exclusive of wounds, and an equal number had to be treated in the Armed Forces for diseases or defects, which existed before induction. Unhappily the proportion of defective women was on the same serious scale as the men. About one third of those who applied for admission to the WAC were rejected for physical and mental reasons. In the light of this really appalling state of health of our population, it is incumbent upon the Government to take measures for its improvement. Universal Training would insure examination of youth and correction of their disabilities by Army and Navy Doctors than whom there are no better. The National Health Program also advocated by the President, would, with state cooperation, provide hospitals and facilities and medical staffs and better educated physicians, surgeons and dentists, so that all communities and their citizens would be assured of adequate and efficient medical care which would be constantly modernized through subsidized research. The President explained fully that he wants none of socialized medicine nor would his plan permit or lead to it. That plan contemplates the establishment of a system of insurance with freedom for doctors and dentists, to take a case or reject it, guarantee that they would collect their fees, and like freedom for private hospitals. It would call for sick benefits coordinated with other cash benefits granted under social insurance systems. Thus the workers and their families would be protected against loss of earnings because of illness. Correctly the President pointed out that as a rich nation we can afford to spend more for health than the 4 per cent of the national income which we do now. Since our defense rests basically upon the state of health of our children, men and women, and since many of our millions of veterans will be deprived of medical treatment upon discharge, it would be neither understandable nor good sense for the Congress to fail to adopt the Presidential proposals.

► **ARMY SERVICE FORCES.** Corps of Engineers—Lt. Gen Eugene Reybold, in an interesting "Tribute to Engineers in World War II" points out that "The advent of new weapons serves only to emphasize the importance of military engineering. Guided missiles need launching bases and accurate maps. Defenses against them require underground construction and counter-measures which themselves require precise engineering. The atomic bomb must be delivered to the target; but first of all, it must be produced, and its production, like that of all new industries, is primarily a problem of engineering design and construction of plants which can duplicate on a large scale laboratory processes. As ground weapons increase in sheer weight, the traditional military engineering problem of bridging grows beyond all former methods of solution. Earth itself is no longer *terra firma* when armament weight per square inch exceeds the soil's bearing power. For the heaviest tanks and mobile artillery we must now select "trafficable" routes as carefully as we chart shoal waters for fleet navigation. The many-fronted war we have won was marked inevitably as an "Engineer War" by the unprecedented engineering requirements of air power, amphibious assault, and armored mobility. In every tactical and logistical decision, the engineer was involved, because it was he who made possible the commander's most daring plans. By war's end it was evident that American engineering capacity was the one factor of American strength which our enemies most consistently underestimated. It was the one element of our strength for which they had no basis for comparison. They had seen nothing like it.

"Why was the American Army almost alone among the world's armies in possessing such tremendous engineering capacity? It is important to have that answer, not only as part of our own study of security but also because of the task the world now faces in rebuilding an environment for stable peace."

Signal Corps.—Col. S. P. Fink, Commanding Officer of the Signal Training Regiment, Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo., has retired from active service after serving in three wars.

Col. Frank H. Curtis has been named Post Executive Officer at Fort Monmouth, N. J., succeeding Lt. Col. Ora H. Roberts who is now on terminal leave. Prior to his new assignment, Col. Curtis was Commanding Officer, School Troops Command.

Capt. Clifford Anderson, formerly Chief of the Personnel Division at the Lexington Signal Depot, has been named Chief of the Property Disposal Division at that installation. His successor is Capt. Carl E. Hammond, Jr.

The enlisted Men's School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., will be deactivated as of 1 Dec. and its personnel transferred to the Central Signal Corps School at Camp Crowder, Mo. Commenting on the history and record of the school, Lt. Col. C. W. Janes, Assistant Commandant, said: "Organized during World War I, its graduates have carried signal communications to the four corners of the globe. Sixty thousand enlisted specialists, trained since Pearl Harbor, have made outstanding contributions to the success of our armed forces. Reports from discharged men attest to the value of the school's instruction in fitting its students for profitable employment in civilian life."

The laboratories and plant of Le Materiel Telephonique, French affiliate of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation at Paris have received the Army-Navy "E" award—an unusual commendation for a company operating in a foreign country. The award was conferred because of important assistance rendered Maj. Gen. W. S. Rumbough, Chief Signal Officer, E.T.O., during the conquest and occupation of Germany.

A high-altitude bombing radar set, designed by the Signal Corps to spread destruction in enemy countries, has now been adapted to peaceful meteorological use in detecting the approach of storms.

Developed at the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories at Bradley Beach, N. J. and originally installed in B-29 bombers, these sets are being dismantled and mounted in observation stations. There they foretell the direction, intensity and other characteristics of imminent weather disturbances.

Chemical Warfare Service.—Additional CWS units announced as entitled to battle participation credits are:

Naples-Foggia Campaign—2nd, 3rd, 83rd and 84th Chemical Mortar Battalions; 11th and 701st Chemical Maintenance Companies; 24th and 25th Chemical Decontamination Companies; 163rd, 168th and 179th Chemical Smoke Generator Companies; 751st Chemical Depot Company, Aviation; 875th Chemical Company (Prov.).

North Appennines Campaign—24th Chemical Decontamination Company; 52nd Chemical Processing Company; 84th and 100th Chemical Mortar Battalion; 117th Chemical Service Company; 172nd and 179th Chemical Smoke Generator Companies; 805th Chemical Company; 812th Chemical Company, Air Operations.

Corps of Chaplains—Armistice Day speakers from the Office of the Chief of Chaplains were: Chief of Chaplains (Brig. Gen.) Luther D. Miller who spoke at Greensburg, Pa. Chaplain Miller also gave the closing prayer on the Army Hour, Station KDKA, Pittsburgh; Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Lewis C. Beissig who participated in the service at the Second Division Memorial, Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.; Chaplain (Maj.) Eben. Cobb Brink who spoke at the Church of God, New Cumberland, Pa.; Chaplain (Maj.) William C. Frost who delivered the address at Front Royal, Va.; and Chaplain (Capt.) John R. Strevig who conducted a memorial service for Lt. Burton Richard, AC, at Bedford, Pa.

Dr. Adolphe Keller of the World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland, called on the Chief of Chaplains, Chaplain Luther D. Miller, on 7 Nov.

► **ARMY GROUND FORCES.** Award of the Legion of Merit to 22 officers assigned to this headquarters was announced this week by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces.

Recipients of the award include Col. James H. Banville, AGD; Col. George W. Coolidge, GSC; Col. John A. Dabney, GSC; Col. Willard S. Renshaw, GSC; Col. Arthur L. Harding, GSC; Col. Harvie R. Matthews, GS; Col. William H. Nutter, CAV; Col. Harrison T. Todd, GSC; Col. James F. Waters, GSC; Col. Seth L. Weld, Jr., GSC; Lt. Col. Charles T. Campbell, AGF; Lt. Col. Emily C. Davis, WAC; Lt. Col. John H. Dilley, GSC; Lt. Col. Kent R. Greenfield, Inf; Lt. Col. John A. Hanson, FA; Lt. Col. David W. Hiestler, GSC; Lt. Col. Elliot C. Laidlaw, GSC; Lt. Col. Theodore R. Pitts, AGD; Lt. Col. George Seleno, AGD; Maj. Robert E. Brown, AGD; CWO Walter A. Cullen, USA and WO (Jg) Rudolph P. Grahmer, USA.

Gen. Devers presented the Legion of Merit to Col. Robert B. Skinner of the Ground Medical Section last week. Col. Skinner was cited for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services while Deputy Surgeon with the Sixth Army in New Guinea.

Col. Logan C. Berry, CAV, has been announced as Ground Headquarters Commandant. He succeeds Col. William N. Todd, Jr., CAV.

Officers assigned to this headquarters recently include Col. Donald H. Galloway, CAV, to the Ground G-3 Section; Capt. Dean M. Chapman, FA and 2nd Lt. Arch L. Crabtree, AUS, both to the Ground G-1 Section; CWO Charles J. Knapp, AUS, to the Ground G-3 Section and WO (Jg) Crawford H. McInturff, AUS, to the Ground G-4 Section.

III Corps—Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, Commanding General of the III Corps at Camp Polk, La., attended the annual reunion of the 90th Infantry "Tough 'Ombres" Division for veterans of World War I and II which was held recently at Tulsa, Okla. Gen. Van Fleet commanded the 90th during some of the division's severest fighting in Europe from 15 Oct. 1944 to 1 Feb. 1945.

Lt. Col. Horace E. Harwood, Corps Quartermaster, has left the service and returned to his home in Los Angeles, Calif. Harwood was assigned to the III Corps in Dec. 1941 and served in the Quartermaster Section until his separation from the service.

The Distinguished Service Medal was presented to Maj. Gen. Norman D. Cota, Commanding General of the 28th Infantry "Keystone" Division, by Gen. Van Fleet at Camp Shelby, Miss., recently. Following the presentation, troops of the division passed in review before Gen. Van Fleet, Gen. Cota and Brig. Gen. Paul V. Kane, III Corps Artillery Commander. The 28th Infantry Division was attached to the III Corps in Germany during the reduction of the Ruhr Pocket.

Col. Remington Orsinger, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 of the III Corps, headed a group of officers who visited the 2nd Infantry "Indian Head" Division at Camp Swift, Tex., during the past week. The visit was for the purpose of becoming acquainted with division staff officers and inspecting the supply services.

Officers assigned to duty with Headquarters and Headquarters Company of III Corps recently include Maj. Ernest W. Seay, Sig C; Capt. Joseph C. Gurley, Sig C and 2nd Lt. Martin L. Dodge, Inf.

Infantry School—General Courtney H. Hodges, Commanding General of the First Army, and former Commandant of the Infantry School, paid a brief visit to the School while on an inspection tour of First Army units here recently.

Col. H. Aktarzendil of the Iranian Army visited the Infantry School, viewing school installations and spending considerable time witnessing field problems. Other visitors at the School this week were Col. I. L. Reeves, British Army and Lt. Col. Juan Mendoza, Peruvian Army.

The Academic Department of the Infantry School has announced the following assignments of new officers: To Tactical Section—Col. Herman H. Kaesser, Lt. Col. Quentin R. Hardage, Capt. Raymond G. Flaherty, Jr., and 1st Lt. Richard C. Orphan; to Communication Section—Capt. James D. Clark and Capt. Otis R. Bowles; to General Section—Col. John D. Frederick and Capt. Raymond W. Kempner; to Staff Section—Col. Bernard A. Byrne, 1st Lt. Robert L. Lehman and 2nd Lt. Charles C. Burke; to Weapons Section—Lt. Col. Frank R. Harrison, Maj. Richie A. Clark, Capt. George Landberg and Capt. Earl W. Buchanan.

The Infantry School's Officer Candidate Reception Unit, which was established

15 July 1944 and where more than 26,000 candidates were processed prior to starting O. C. S., has been discontinued.

Under the new setup, the Third Student Training Regiment will process the officer candidates, a system which was in use at the time O.C.R.U. was set up.

Cavalry School—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, visited the Cavalry School and addressed a crowd of 10,000 in the Fort Riley stadium during the celebration of Cavalry Day recently.

Though 30 Oct. was formally designated as Cavalry Day, the 26th anniversary of the Cavalry School was commemorated on 4 Nov. to coincide with the visit of Gen. Wainwright.

Addressing the audience during the worldwide broadcast of the ceremonies, Gen. Wainwright declared:

"We are met today to pay tribute to a devoted band of horsemen—26th Cavalrymen—who have forever enshrined themselves in the hearts of the American people and who have carved for themselves niches in the hall of fame."

The hero of Bataan received a duplicate of the monument here to the memory of the men of the 26th Cavalry who died in the gallant defense of Corregidor and Bataan. The monument will be erected at Fort Stotsenburg, P.I., the base of the 26th Cavalry.

The Cavalry School will soon have two of the "best trained, best equipped, and best disciplined" horse cavalry units "on earth," according to a training memorandum issued by Maj. Gen. I. D. White, Commandant of the Cavalry School.

To be organized for demonstration and escort purposes for the Cavalry School Headquarters, the two crack units will consist of a horse cavalry rifle platoon of 20 men and horse cavalry machine gun squad of eight men. These units will have the best mounts and equipment available at the Cavalry School.

Personnel will be selected from the Cavalry Replacement Training Center low-point-score men, Cavalry Replacement Training Center graduates who have reenlisted, and outstanding graduates from the Cavalry Replacement Training Squadron.

Lt. Col. Francis Daugherty has reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty, the Cavalry School, and has been appointed S-4.

1st Lt. Eugene C. Patterson, has reported for duty with the Staff and Faculty, the Cavalry School, and has been appointed I & E officer.

1st Lt. James W. O'Neal and 1st Lt. Hiram W. Lewis, Jr., have been relieved from duty with the Staff and Faculty, Cavalry School, and have been attached unassigned to the Separation Point for discharge. Capt. Frank F. Watkins and 1st Lt. Arthur L. Langvardt have been relieved from assignment with School Troops and have been attached unassigned to the Separation Point for discharge.

Armored School—Appointment of Col. Hayden A. Sears as director of the Tank Department has been announced by Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Gaffey, Commandant. Lt. Col. George A. Krim, who has been acting director, remains in the department as executive.

Colonel Sears commanded Combat Command A of the 4th Armored Division from 22 Jan. to 9 Sept. 1945. Prior to that he commanded the 17th Armored Group. His decorations include the Legion of Merit, Silver Star with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, French Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, British Distinguished Service Order and Russian Order of Bravery 2nd Order.

Officers recently assigned to the Armored School include: Maj. Carl J. Hunsinger and 1st Lt. Sheldon L. Thompson, Tactics Department; Capt. George Cauffman, 1st Lt. Anthony B. Caroline and 1st Lt. Henry B. Ward, Jr., Gunnery Department; Capt. Maurice E. Coursey, 1st Lt. Kenneth E. Walker and CWO Amos E. Simmons, Commandant and Staff; 1st Lts. Marion H. Good and Charles L. Preston, Tank Department; 1st Lt. Paul W. Jackson and CWO William W. Willard, Communication Department; 2nd Lt. Ralph C. Whitnack, Instructor Training Department; 1st Lts. Emory A. Darter, Reuben G. Glotzer, Raymond H. Stowe, James R. Blount, Walter P. Fedor, Charles H. Yarber, Jr., Luther E. Hollaway and 2nd Lt. Daniel E. Buechner, III, all of School Troops.

Armored Replacement Training Center—Recent changes in assignment include: Maj. Charles J. Juster, Jr., to Headquarters 3rd Regiment; Maj. Cullus M. Mayes, Headquarters, 2nd Regiment; Capt. Robert T. Resterer, Assistant S-3 in ARTC Headquarters; Capt. Wendell L. Cupp, Headquarters, 2nd Regiment; 1st Lt. Edgar M. Blandford, Headquarters, 3rd Regiment; 1st Lt. Richard W. Fox, Headquarters, 1st Regiment; 1st Lt. Donald J. Groll, Assistant S-4 in ARTC Headquarters, and 1st Lts. Warren M. Snodgrass and Richard E. Tweedy, Headquarters, 2nd Regiment.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Col. S. McLeod, GSC (Lt. Col. FA) retd as Col. upon own app.
Col. T. H. Monroe, Inf., retd upon own app.
Col. C. E. Atkinson, CAC (Lt. Col.) retd as Col. upon own app.
Lt. Col. F. Lofquist, CAC, retd pd as Col.
Col. G. B. Campbell, JAGD (Lt. Col.) retd as Col.
Col. J. B. Carroll, AC (Lt. Col.) retd as Col.
Col. C. F. Murray, FA (Lt. Col.) retd as Col.
Col. W. A. Hadley, Jr., MC (Maj.) retd as Col.
Col. S. Rubin, CAC (Lt. Col.) retd as Col.
Capt. A. McLellan, Jr., Inf. (1st Lt.) retd as Capt.
Maj. J. Motl, ANC, retd.
Col. T. G. Hester, PC, retd.
Col. G. R. Goethals, CE (Lt. Col.) rev to retd status as Col.
Col. P. R. Davison, Cav., retd pd.
Col. A. W. Greenwell, MC, retd pd.
Col. L. O. Moore, MC, retd pd.
Col. B. D. Spaulding, Inf., retd pd.
Lt. Col. V. N. Diaz, Inf., retd pd as Col.
Col. G. W. Minor.
Maj. G. H. Fowler, ANC.
1st Lt. F. G. Jakobek.
Maj. N. G. King, ANC.
1st Lt. H. F. O'Brien, ANC.
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Lt. Col. Charles Morse Weinhold, MC, to Charles M. Wayne.
Maj. Sava Mathew Radivojevic, MC, to Sava M. Roberts.

Army and Navy Journal

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Capt. Eugene Martin Greenberg, AC, to Eugene Martin Grant.
Capt. David I. Kaminsky, AC, to David I. Kayman.
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General Arnold's Report (Continued from Page 430)

have a future capability and might attack an enemy within hours instead of the days, weeks, or months, required by our surface forces.

Future attack upon the United States may well be without warning, except what may be obtained from an active national intelligence agency.

In any future war the Air Force, being unique among armed services in its ability to reach any possible enemy without long delay, will undoubtedly be the first to engage the enemy and, if this is done early enough, it may remove the necessity for extended surface conflict.

It is entirely possible that the progressive development of the air arm, especially with the concurrent development of the atomic explosive, guided missiles, and other modern devices will reduce the requirement for or employment of mass armies and navies. These latter forces must have sufficient rapidity of movement or to be sufficiently dispersed at all times to avoid location and destruction by future airborne power.

Air superiority accordingly is the first essential for effective offense as well as defense. A modern, autonomous, and thoroughly trained Air Force in being at all times will not alone be sufficient, but without it there can be no national security.

2. Teachings of World War II

As a nation we were not prepared for World War II. Yes, we won the war, but at a terrific cost in lives, human suffering, and material, and at times the margin of winning was narrow. History alone can reveal how many turning points there were, how many times we were near losing, and how our enemies' mistakes often pulled us through. In the flush of victory, some like to forget these unpalatable truths.

Our enemies' blunders, not likely to be repeated in the future, contributed materially to Allied victory. Among them were the following:

- Germany's underestimate of the power, technological resources, and the determination of the Royal Air Force in the Battle of Britain.
- The failure of Germany to invade England, which would have been possible after Dunkerque.
- Underestimation of the temper and power of the United States.
- The failure of Germany to appreciate the threat of the United States heavy bombers, and to understand and adopt the strategic uses of Air Power.
- Germany's incapacity to understand the Soviet Union's determination to maintain its integrity, and to realize the power with which it would back that determination.
- The failure of Japan to invade Hawaii after the Pearl Harbor attack.
- The failure of Japan to secure bases in Australia.

Although we were woefully unprepared as a nation, we still had the time so essential to build a military force, time given us by our Allies fighting with their backs to the wall, and by the distance of oceans. That precious time without doubt will not be given us again.

Today many modern war devices of great destructive power can be built piecemeal and under cover. Sub-assemblies might be secretly made in underground laboratories, and assembled into an annihilating war machine. War may descend upon us by thousands of robots passing unannounced across our shorelines—unless we act now to prevent them.

Today, Japanese and German cities lie in ruins, but they merely suggest the vast destruction that can be done with the weapons of tomorrow. The first target of a potential aggressor might well be our industrial system or our major centers of population. If the United States is to be secure in the future, we must never relinquish the means of preventing such a blow.

The AAF's size and power have been achieved only by tremendous efforts and expenses which, to a large extent, might have been unnecessary if as a nation we had been realistic about war from 1930 to 1940.

What we shall lose in size as a peacetime air force, we must compensate for in the lessons we have learned in two world wars. Equally with the problems of today, the prob-

lems which may have to be faced in 1975 or 1985 will require imagination, boldness, and the utilization of available skills, manpower, resources.

It is recalled that at the outset of this war, some of the leading aircraft manufacturers in the country stated that they could not make the necessary number of airplanes in the time set. They also believed that only aircraft companies could manufacture aircraft because of the precision methods required. As it turned out, automobile, refrigerators, radio and other manufacturers quickly learned to produce aircraft and related equipment with precision methods.

Certain strategic and critical materials necessary to the AAF might be difficult to procure in time of war. Such materials must be procured in time of peace and a sufficient stockpile maintained.

The training of personnel in time of war, like the production of materials, can only be done in a wholesale manner by utilizing all available facilities and experienced operators wherever found. While we trained men in new skills, we also went to the shops, garages, laboratories and factories of the nation and adapted old skills to new military jobs. Ingenuity of this kind kept us going through a very critical period.

As we think of the future, we would do well to remember that any United States preparation for preserving the peace would be incomplete without participation by other nations of this hemisphere. The American Republics must work together in ever closer unity. To this end, military equipment, training and indoctrination should be standardized as much as possible among these nations, especially in the technical field of aviation.

Since the birth of this nation, the people of the United States, peace-loving and hoping for world-wide acceptance of our concept of democracy, have never sponsored a strong peace-time military organization. History has demonstrated that we have thereby neither avoided war nor deterred others from going to war.

We cannot measure the price which we have paid in lives and effort for the wars in which we have participated. We cannot know for certain to what extent the maintenance of a strong peace-time military organization would have reduced the price we have paid in past wars, nor to what degree such an organization would have worked toward the maintenance of world peace. We do know, however, that the course which we have followed in the past has not achieved the goal which we sought. Might it not now be wise to try the alternative course of action in the hope that it will bring us what we seek—world peace and our own security?

3. Air Power and Air Force

Air Power includes a nation's ability to deliver cargo, people, destructive missiles and war-making potential through the air to a desired destination to accomplish a desired purpose.

Air Power is not composed alone of the war-making components of aviation. It is the total aviation activity—civilian and military, commercial and private, potential as well as existing.

Military Air Power—or Air Force—is dependent upon the air potential provided by industry which, in turn, thrives best in an atmosphere of individual initiative and private enterprise. Government can do much to increase this air potential by judicious use of its coordinating and planning powers.

An Air Force is always verging on obsolescence and, in time of peace, its size and replacement rate will always be inadequate to meet the full demands of war. Military Air Power should, therefore, be measured to a large extent by the ability of the existing Air Force to absorb in time of emergency the increase required by war together with new ideas and techniques.

National safety would be endangered by an Air Force whose doctrines and techniques are tied solely to the equipment and processes of the moment. Present equipment is but a step in progress, and any Air Force which does not keep its doctrines ahead of its equipment, and its vision far into the future, can only delude the nation into a false sense of security.

Further, our concept of the implements of Air Power should not be confined to manned vehicles. Controlled or directed robots will be of increasing importance, and although they probably will never preclude some form of human guidance, reliance upon direct manual skills in pilotage will gradually decrease.

In practical terms for the immediate future, the doctrine of Air Force growing out of the larger concept of Air Power can be expressed as a determination:

- To maintain a striking air arm in being.
- To keep the AAF and the aviation industry able to expand harmoniously as well as rapidly.
- To maintain well-equipped overseas bases.
- To support an alert and aggressive system of commercial air transportation—one of the foundations of American Air Power.
- To remember that it is the team of the Army, Navy and Air Forces working in close cooperation that gives strength to our armed services in peace or war.
- To make available to the United Nations Organization, in accordance with the provisions of its Charter, adequate and effective air force contingents for possible use by the

Security Council in maintaining international peace and security.

7. To promote scientific research and development, and to maintain a close contact with industry.

In accordance with its plan for transition from war to peace, the AAF will reduce its officer and enlisted personnel to less than one-fifth of its war strength. There will also be an orderly reduction in the number of installations, and the surplus airplanes will be disposed of in a manner which will not disorganize the aircraft industry. Prompt and speedy disposal of surpluses is a keystone to our postwar progress and a healthy aviation industry.

Equally important at the present time is the retention of sufficient personnel, equipment and facilities to maintain adequate Occupation Air Forces and to provide for the supply and rotation of personnel in Europe and the Pacific, the streamlining of domestic commands for peace time functions and the adjustment of air transport to military needs.

The discharge of AAF personnel is in accordance with the policies of the War Department. No officer or enlisted man will be retained in uniform longer than he is absolutely needed; no office will be continued longer than it has essential work to do.

Our Air Force must be flexible in its basic structure and capable of successfully adapting itself to the vast changes which are bound to come in the foreseeable future. Whatever its numerical size may be, it must be second to none in range and striking power.

4. Air Operations and Strategic Theory

The Strategic Theory, upon which were based the major air operations in World War II, was not new. Its application, however, was new, and in the course of the war the original concept was greatly extended.

The Strategic Theory, as applied to the United States air warfare concept, postulates that air attack on internal enemy vitals can so deplete specific industrial and economic resources, and on occasion the will to resist, as to make continued resistance by the enemy impossible.

To accomplish the strategic purpose, it is necessary to destroy only a small proportion of industry, probably not more than a fraction of the total required to conduct modern warfare on a large scale. Indiscriminately widespread destruction of enemy industry is simply a waste of effort.

Examination of any national economy will disclose several specific industries or other national activities without which the nation cannot effectively carry on modern warfare. It is conceivable that there will always be one industry, such as the oil industry in Germany, so necessary to all phases of the national war-making ability that its destruction would be fatal to the nation.

The real effect of our strategic air assaults, unlike that of tactical air attack, was seldom immediately apparent. Its effect was more like that of cancer, producing internal decay ultimately resulting in death.

Strategic air assault is wasted if it is dissipated piecemeal in sporadic attacks between which the enemy has an opportunity to readjust defenses or to recuperate.

The following principles should guide those who are responsible for planning and conducting strategic air warfare:

a. Through a world-wide intelligence system, maintain constantly up-to-date information regarding all phases of the national life, economy and philosophy of potential enemy states.

b. Maintain an analysis, continuously being revised to meet new conditions, to show the importance of all industries and other activities of potential enemies and to evaluate the relative importance of each of the units in each activity.

c. To meet any emergency with the rapidity which survival in future wars will necessitate, prepare and maintain plans, in consonance with the latest information to provide for destruction of the decisive units of the key industries and other activities of each potential enemy nation.

d. After a soundly conceived and carefully prepared strategic campaign has been launched, carry it through inexorably and without interruption. Diversion of effort to purposes of momentary importance will endanger the success of a whole air campaign.

Operations of an Air Force can no longer be considered as being local in extent or limited in range. Bombers can now range the world, and we must have the necessary facilities such as well-equipped bases, meteorological information, communications and other devices including radar, to provide for such employment.

Long-range escort fighters, at one time considered impossible, are both practical and essential to bombing operations.

Accurate day and night operations in all weather are essential in maintaining pressure on the enemy, magnifying his requirements for defense, interfering with his production, and attacking movements of troops and supplies which have been driven to rely on protection of darkness and bad weather.

The searching and destructive power of aerial operations is so great that few targets on earth are safe in spite of armor or anti-aircraft guns or camouflage. Dispersion, active defenses and passive defenses, such as going underground, multiply the cost and

(Please turn to Next Page)

General Arnold's Report (Continued from Preceding Page)

provide protection only with tremendous expenditure of effort by the enemy.

Regardless of the role that surface forces may play, the establishment of air superiority is a prerequisite to any successful ground or naval action.

The basic planning, development, organization and training of the Air Force must be well rounded, covering every modern means of waging air war, and the techniques of employing such means must be continuously developed and kept up to date. The Air Force doctrines likewise must be flexible at all times and entirely uninhibited by tradition.

Air Force is a complex combination of many types of airplanes, weapons, personnel, units and tactics, supported by the industrial and scientific resources of the nation. New weapons and new developments, including the use of atomic energy, have not basically altered this principle of modern war. This country must plan and build its military establishment with full knowledge that the methods of waging war now are changing at a rate never equalled in history.

Air operations, once surface forces are near engagement, become more intimately related to the surface operations. In determining doctrine, organization and provision of equipment careful consideration must be given to this fact.

Both photographic and visual air reconnaissance are essential to the efficient conduct of modern war. These are necessary to guard against surprise and to avoid wasteful expenditures in useless attacks on targets already destroyed, as well as to preclude omission of important military objectives and to provide briefing material for attack. Evaluation of the ultimate effect on enemy resources also comes in part from these activities.

Airborne troops have become one of the most effective units of a modern fighting force and the development of equipment and techniques for their employment must be given continuous and imaginative attention.

Cargo and passenger air transport, serving all arms and operating with airline precision and techniques, is an essential part of military operations.

The Air Force must work vigorously for the provision of efficient rescue techniques and equipment and the training of personnel in methods of survival under emergency conditions. Joint efforts of the various services are desirable to avoid waste and to insure proper development in this important field.

Weather service, an absolute essential of air operations, is comparable in importance to communications, and both must be developed to the maximum extent in peacetime.

Accurate, large-scale up-to-date maps are a first essential to aerial warfare. Since they all cannot be produced in time of war, a major peacetime joint effort must be given to a mapping program covering all potential battle areas and the routes thereto.

The efforts which have been so successful in reducing the accident rate in recent years

must be continued and intensified.

5. Personnel and Training

Results of World War II have shown that AAF training methods are sound. Training of personnel in time of war can be done on a large scale only by utilizing all the nation's facilities and experience. Full use must be made of civilian agencies. The armed forces will never have all the facilities required to meet war programs. Civilian agencies must in some way be kept aware of their responsibilities especially during peace when planning and preparation for war are so distasteful to Americans.

The AAF had to go to all walks of life to secure square pegs for square holes and round pegs for round holes when we built our world-wide organization. The ever increasing complexity of modern war machines will make this procedure much more important in the future than in the past, and we shall not attain our goal by traditional methods of personnel selection and training.

This is an age of specialization. No rational man can hope to know everything about his profession. Encouragement should therefore be given to specialization, and proper use must be made of special talent.

The time has passed when the Air Staff can be composed exclusively of command pilots. It must have officers who have mastered the production skills of scheduling materials and synchronizing the flow of industrial components. A modern air staff without industrial technicians is as obsolete as a Model T Ford.

There must be established for the Air Force, perhaps as a part of a general program of training for the armed services, schools devoted to industrial, business, economic and scientific training. The facilities of these schools should be drawn from competent representatives of industry, business, finance, engineering economics and science.

Experienced officers who are inactivated should be used in industrial and economic (Please turn to Page 452)

OVER 200 PICTURES OF KILAUEA MILITARY CAMP

"AN ARMY INTERLUDE" fresh off the press has 80 pages filled with over 200 pictures of this famous Recreation Center in Hawaii National Park. If you stayed there in peace times you'll enjoy seeing how it had its "face lifted" for war time rejuvenation of combat personnel. If you have stayed there since December, 1943, you'll want the pictures of the famous "hotel" cabins, drum dining room, hall of flags, honeymoon cottages, etc. Price one dollar—postage paid. An ideal Christmas present. Nina Bowman Wise, 1408 Kalihl Street, Honolulu, T. H.



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THANKSGIVING Eve was celebrated by the Junior Army and Navy girls at their headquarters of "Jango," the Parish House of old St. Johns Church, Georgetown, with a reception, movies and a dance. The honor guests were the board of directors, and the receiving line was headed by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, the latter one of the founders and a moving spirit in its endeavors.

The Army Band played for the dancing. Refreshments were under the direction of Mrs. McKook Knox, another prime worker for the causes sponsored by these young women of the Service set. Miss Florence King, daughter of Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King, is an officer in the organization.

The Officers Club at Bolling Field was the scene of an interesting Fashion Show sponsored by members of the Air Corps Womans Club of Washington with Mrs. Carl Spaatz, wife of General Spaatz, mistress of ceremonies, who made the introductions and gave the comments in a gay and light mood fitting the pretty clothes and the pretty women who wore them as mannequins. One feature of the meeting was the farewell address of Mrs. Laurence S. Kuter, the president of the club, who is resigning to follow General Kuter, now stationed at Fort Totten, N. Y. She turned over the office to Mrs. Fred L. Anderson, wife of General Anderson, who has held the post of first vice president.

Tea followed the parade of fashions and among those presiding alternating were Mrs. Kuter, Mrs. Spaatz, Mrs. Richard Lindsey, Mrs. Don Benner, Mrs. Charles Goodrich, Mrs. Gordon Seville, Mrs. Truman Landon and Mrs. Samuel Anderson.

Mrs. Arnold, wife of the commanding general of the Army Air Forces, and President of the National Association of Air Force Women was unable to be present.

Col. Leslie Carter who has been in the European and Pacific theatres of war was in Washington last week on a brief furlough before going on to Puerto Rico, where he has joined Maj. Gen. William M. Grimes, commandant of the Antilles Department, as chief of staff. General and Mrs. Grimes are living at Casa Blanca in San Juan. Mrs. Carter who has been

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. RICHARD NEUENDORFFER, who before her wedding recently in the Chapel of the US Naval Academy to Ensign Neuendorffer, USN, was Miss Mary Moore of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

living in Washington during her husband's overseas duty, will remain here 'till after the holidays, before joining Colonel Carter. Two sons at the U. S. Military Academy will come home for the Christmas season. Cadet Bob Carter will be graduated in June. Cadet "Wes" Carter is a yearling.

General Grimes also has on his staff in Puerto Rico, his son-in-law, Col. Sherburne Whipple, jr., who married the former Peggy Grimes.

Also stationed at Puerto Rico is Vice Adm. William R. Munroe who with Mrs. Munroe has just left to rejoin his station after a leave in the Capital.

Brig. Gen. James Duke lately in command of the port of embarkation at (Please turn to Page 452)

Weddings and Engagements

COL. J. J. Honan, J.A.G.D., Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Mrs. Honan have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Phyllis Marie, to 1st Lt. Everett Dunbar Marvin, jr., AC, of Randolph Field, Tex.

Miss Honan attended Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C., and the Dayton Art Institute in Dayton, Ohio, where she studied fashion design and sculpturing. She is a member of the Army Daughters of America.

Lieutenant Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett D. Marvin of Woodbury, Conn., was graduated from Yale University in 1942 where he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the Book and Snake Senior Society. The wedding will take place 16 Dec. at the Post Chapel, Fort Sam Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloss of Bangor, County Down, North Ireland, announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice, to Capt. W. H. Crosson, jr., son of Lt. Col. W. H. Crosson, CE, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Crosson of Dorchester, Cumberland County, N. J.

Miss Sloss is serving with the WRNS in England.

Captain Crosson, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, Class of 1942, is at present on duty in Berlin, Germany.

The wedding will take place in Belfast, North Ireland, 15 Dec.

In a setting of cathedral candles and white chrysanthemums, Miss Love Brice, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Marshall M. Brice, was married to Capt. James G. Morton, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Morton, of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

The wedding, a double-ring ceremony, was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dunbar H. Ogden, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Staunton, Va.

The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Maj. Phillip C. Brooks, of Waynesboro, Va. Colonel Brice, AUS, the bride's father, is stationed in the Panama Canal Zone and was unable to be present.

The bride wore a gown of white slipper satin with a long basque waist, trimmed in Chantilly lace, and ending in a long train of marquisette. Her veil was of fingertip length and attached to a coronet of lace. She carried a shower bouquet of starlight roses and gardenias.

Miss Elizabeth Brice was her sister's only attendant. The best man was Mr. William Schmitz, of Elizabeth, N. J.

The bride is a senior at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton.

Captain Morton, a graduate of The Citadel, is a wounded and decorated veteran of the 101st Airborne Division. He commanded a parachute infantry company during the Normandy invasion, Holland campaign and Battle of the Bulge. Wounded at Bastogne, he was brought to Woodrow Wilson General Hospital where he has been a patient for ten months. Among Captain Morton's decorations are, the Belgian Fourragere, Croix de Guerre, Bronze Star Medal with Cluster, Purple Heart with Cluster, Presidential

Citation with Cluster, Combat Infantryman Badge.

After a brief honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., the couple will return to Staunton. They will establish permanent residence in New York City next June. Captain Morton is on military leave from the editorial staff of the N. Y. Journal-American.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wright Rumbough of 885 Park Avenue, New York City, and Smithtown Branch, Long Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Colgate Rumbough, to Ensign Joel Smith Lawson, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Smith Lawson of New York and St. James, Long Island.

Miss Rumbough's father was a Major of Field Artillery, U. S. Army, when he resigned in 1924 to enter business in New York. Her grandmother, Mrs. David J. Rumbough, of Washington, D. C., is the widow of Colonel Rumbough, Class of 1880, USMA, and she is the niece of Mr. Stanley M. Rumbough and Col. David S. Rumbough, who are USMA graduates, as well as Mrs. William W. West, jr., and Mrs. Thomas Q. Donaldson, jr., whose husbands graduated from West Point. Her great-grandfather was General David Stanley, Medal of Honor, USMA, Class of 1852, who served during the War Between the States and the Indian days of the West. Her mother was Grace Hall Colgate, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Colgate of New York City.

Miss Rumbough was graduated from Potomac School, Washington, the Chapin School, New York City, and, during the war, from the Radio Corporation of America Institute. She also worked in the Auxiliary Aircraft Warning Service and was a Nurse's Aid in the Red Cross.

Ensign Lawson was graduated from South Kent School, attended Williams College and entered Flight Training in 1943. He received his commission at Corpus Christi, Texas, last February and is now stationed at Grosse Ile, Michigan, at the Naval Air Station. On his father's side he is descended from Richard Smith, Patentee Founder of Smithtown, Long Island. His uncle, Lt. Comdr. William Stanley Lawson, USNR, is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

The director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Rear Adm. L. O. Colbert, and Mrs. Colbert announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeanne Colbert, to Lt. Daniel Albert Doherty, jr., USMC, son of Mrs. Daniel Albert Doherty and the late Commander Doherty.

The bride-elect is a graduate of Georgetown Visitation Convent and Duke University, class of 1945.

Lieutenant Doherty attended St. John's Preparatory School, Danvers, Mass., and Georgetown University. He has returned recently from Pacific duty, and is stationed at Quantico, Va.

The wedding will take place early in February.

Capt. J. Douglas Jones, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Jones announce the engagement of their daughter, Patricia, to Maj. John Oliver Frazier, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Frazier, of Indianapolis, Ind. The bride-elect is a graduate of Holton-Arms Junior College. Major Frazier is a graduate of the United States Military Academy. The wedding will take place during the Christmas Holidays.

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

20 Nov. 1945

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Willard Kitts of Washington spent the week-end as guests of Mrs. A. M. R. Allen of Carvel Hall.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Felix Johnson of Washington were luncheon guests last Sunday of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Aubrey Fitch. Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. M. Wood entertained at a cocktail party last Sunday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Roland N. Smoot and their daughter Sally of Washington were the week-end guests of Mrs. Theodore G. Hoff of Murray Ave.

Comdr. James Dunbar, who has been on duty at the Experiment Station for the past three years, left last week for Tokyo where he will be on indefinite duty.

Mrs. Pottle, wife of Capt. Valentine Pottle, USN, of Washington, spent several days last week with her parents Monsieur and Madame Basset of Carvel Hall.

Lt. Col. James E. Keller, USA, and Mrs. Keller are visiting Colonel Keller's brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. Paul E. Sutherland at their home, "Green Acre."

Ens. Andrea Marocchi has been spending ten days' leave with his mother, Mrs. G. Marocchi at her home on Prince George St.

Capt. R. Edwin Disharoon, USA, and Mrs. Disharoon of Blacksburg, Va., accompanied by Maj. James Coleman, USA and Mrs. Coleman spent last week-end in Annapolis.

CAMP LEE, VA.

19 Nov. 1945

Three Quartermaster School commandants representing more than three-quarters of a century of military training participated this morning in impressive ceremonies marking the graduation of the Fifty-fifth Officer Candidate Class to be commissioned here.

For the first time in the history of the school there were no Virginia graduates among the new second lieutenants who were addressed by former Commandant Col. L. R. Wolfe, now director of all Quartermaster military training.

Identifying the Quartermaster as the housekeeper of the Army, Col. Wolfe described the problems of occupation and reconversion in declaring that "the house has been struck with disaster and we must put it in order." This responsibility, he said, equalled that discharged by candidates commissioned during actual warfare, if the transition from war to permanent peace were to be successful.

The guest speaker was introduced by Commandant Col. L. L. Cobb who told the graduates that "what the Army calls leadership, industry and business call management, and

that both are anxious to reward those who exercise it most expertly." In his introductory remarks Col. Cobb paid tribute to the regimental officers and School Department instructors who refused to let the end of warfare cause a slackening in their training efforts thus upholding the proud tradition of the School which, he said, were part of the handwork of former commandants, Col. Wolfe and Brig. Gen. George A. Horkan, now commanding general of Camp Lee.

Newly appointed Director of the School Division Maj. Leonard D. Mitchell opened the ceremonies by congratulating the graduates and introducing Regimental Commander Chester A. Moeglein. Certificates of commissioning were presented by platoon leaders Lts. Garman G. Woker, Fred Schoemaker and Blair Hellebush, after which the graduates formed outside of the Chapel to hear the National Anthem played by Chief Warrant Officer Jovite LaBonte's band.

The graduating class was commanded by Lt. John T. Oliver.

Among military dignitaries present were General James B. Johnson, commanding general of ASFTC, Camp Lee, the newly appointed commanding officer of the ASF Regional Hospital Col. Henry S. Blesse and Maj. Harold Conner, executive officer of the Quartermaster Board.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

18 Nov. 1945

At a pre-Thanksgiving party this evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Schneider, situated in picturesque Santa Monica Canyon, honor guests will be Col. William Sheen, chief of staff at Birmingham Hospital. This is a farewell courtesy for the Army officer on the eve of his departure for Philadelphia, and among the guests will be Maj. Dale Lloyd, Army Medical Corps.

Holiday festivities are featuring a happy family reunion in the home of Col. and Mrs. Robert A. Merchant, whose house guests are their son and daughter-in-law, Maj. Robert A. Merchant, Jr., USMC; Mrs. Merchant and her mother, Mrs. A. A. Muse. The last named arrived a week ago from Washington, D. C., and Maj. Merchant is back in California, stationed at Camp Pendleton, after two years overseas. Word has come to Col. and Mrs. Merchant that their son, Lt. John L. Merchant, has arrived safely in Japan, where he is serving with the Army of Occupation.

Incentive for a happy dinner party given Wednesday evening by Commo. and Mrs. Charles Weltzel was the return from the Pacific of the couple's Marine aviator son, Lt. Charles Weltzel, Jr., who was met in San Diego by his wife. Other party participants were Mrs. H. R. Downing, niece of the hosts, who has been their house guest, with her

small son, and the young matron's husband, Lt. Downing, USA. Formerly from Sedalla, Mo., the Downings are purchasing a home in Long Beach.

At welcome-back festivities in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dana J. Bullock, 20 members of the family clan greeted Lt. Col. Jack Mamerow and his wife, nephew and niece of the hosts. A prisoner of the Japanese from the fall of Corregidor until V-J Day, Lt. Col. Mamerow is receiving medical treatment at Birmingham Hospital. Before resuming active Army service, he and his wife, with their son, Russell, will visit in their home city of Boise, Idaho.

Service and civilian friends were entertained by Mrs. Harold Bateman Roberts, wife of Comdr. Roberts, at a tea in her home honoring Mrs. John J. Trebes, wife of Capt. Trebes, USCG. Receiving with them were Mrs. John Steinmetz, Robert Hartman and Robert Kemmerer. Tea table officiants were Mrs. Jack Herley, Smith Davis and Miss Annette Sutherland.

Sightseeing and other diversion is being enjoyed by Mrs. William J. Renn, wife of Col. Renn, USA, who came from Philadelphia for a two-weeks' stay as house guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph B. Renn, wife of Capt. Renn, USN.

FORT JACKSON, S. C.

16 Nov. 1945

Maj. Gen. A. C. Smith assumed command last week of the 30th Infantry Division, now in process of inactivation, here. General Smith, a native of Warrenton, Va., comes to his new command from the 14th Armored Division, which he had commanded since July last year. He succeeds Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, now post commander at Ft. Dix, N. J.

Army and Navy Journal

November 24, 1945

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An official letter of commendation for the 30th Division's performance in the ETO has been received from General Jacob L. Devers.

Among Fort Jackson general officers who participated in the Armistice Day observance and Victory celebration at the state capitol grounds in Columbia last Sunday were Maj. Gen. Frank Millburn, V Corps commanding general; Maj. Gen. A. C. Smith, 30th Division commanding general; Brig. Gen. D. G. Richart, post commander and representing Maj. Gen. F. S. Q. Gardner, commander of 12th Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, First Army, was Col. Killian. General Wm. H. Simpson was special guest speaker at the ceremonies.

The 184th Signal Repair Co., veteran outfit of the North African and Italian campaigns, was inactivated by 12th Detachment, First Army, here last week. Overseas the company was commanded first by Capt. Edward J. Thompson and later by Capt. George J. Riemond.

A chaplain who served for a number of months at Fort Jackson, who later went on overseas duty and has recently returned, was assigned to the post this week and has assumed duty as Post Jewish Chaplain, his former station here. He is Chaplain (Capt.) Lewis B. Grossman, who for the past year was stationed in England and France.

Capt. Julius M. Green was back at his desk in the Post Finance office this week after an absence of several months, during which time he was on special duty at Gaffney Mills, Gaffney, S. C. Capt. Green has been

(Please turn to Next Page)

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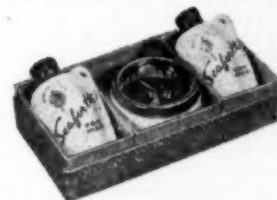
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Posts and Stations
(Continued from Preceding Page)

designated Assistant Chief of the Receipts and Disbursements branch.

New officers recently added to the staff of V Corps headquarters are Capt. Richard S. Battle and Lt. Bruce M. Sellery. Capt. Battle, former Nashville, Tenn., newspaperman, is assigned to the G-2 section. Lt. Sellery is V Corps Information and Education officer.

NORFOLK, VA.
 22 Nov. 1945

Capt. James H. Stevens, (SC), USN, who has been stationed at the Navy Yard for the last two years, and Mrs. Stevens were honor guests on Tuesday evening at a cocktail party and buffet supper given by the officers of the Supply Department in the Yard, and their wives. The party was given in the Warrant Officers' Mess in the Yard. The guests numbered about 80. Capt. and Mrs. Stevens left next day for Washington, where he will be on duty in the Bureau of Supply and Accounts.

Col. and Mrs. James Walker Roberts were hosts on Monday night at a reception at their home on Courtland Place, in honor of Donald M. Gilpin and his daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Gilpin Baldwin, of Mt. Desert, Maine. Hours for calling were from 5 to 7 o'clock, and the guests numbered 40. Mr. Gilpin and his daughter are enroute on their yacht to spend the winter in Florida.

Miss Julia Ann Dewey Chadwick and her fiancé, Lt. Comdr. Stephen Harrison McGregor, jr., USN, whose marriage on 21 Nov. was an important social event, were entertained Monday afternoon at a cocktail party given by Mrs. John Frederick Winter, and the Misses Jane Marshall Brinkley and Frances Murrell Rickards, at the home of Miss Rickards in Algonquin Park. Guests, in addition to the guests of honor, were Col. and Mrs. Stephen Harrison McGregor and Miss Merritt McGregor, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. George Kyle of Cleveland; N. J.; William L. Woodrow of West Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Benjamin Eugene Moorw, jr.; Rev. and Mrs. George Purnell Gunn; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward Taber; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Elmore Waring; Mrs. Richard Parker; Mrs. Cornelia McBlair Stribling; Mrs. William S. Ballard; Mrs. Everingham Rickards; Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Murrell; Lt. Comdr. J. L. Ware; Lt. (jg) David A. Walker; Lt. Charles Beaman, and Ensign Stuart R. Payne.

Miss Virginia Grace Johnston, whose marriage to Capt. Stanislaw Joseph Podolak, AAF, took place last Saturday in Court St. Baptist Church, Portsmouth, was guest of honor Friday night at a buffet supper given Mrs. Henry A. Robertson, jr., and Miss Ethel Willey at the home of Miss Willey on Dinwiddie street. The party followed the rehearsal for the wedding and the guests were members of the bridal party and out-of-town guests, numbering about forty.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

WITH the war over and army officers' families settling down once more, requests for addresses have diminished rapidly in the past few months. So The Locators feel that they have fulfilled the purpose for which they were organized—to keep migratory army families in touch with each other by supplying addresses upon request. They have set 20 Dec., 1945, as the date on which they will discontinue their activities.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following Army officers and Army officers' families. We should appreciate readers sending any they know to Box 537, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Baxter, Mrs. John, wife of Col.; Durham, Mrs. Owen R., wife of Lt. Col., GSC; Kearby, Mrs. John G. (Jean), widow of Maj., AG; Lincoln, Mrs. Ralph (Elinor), wife of Col., Engineers; Nemick, Mrs. Kelley (Mae or Francis), wife of Maj.; Pollom, Mrs. Robert L., wife of 1st Lt., AC; Reed, Mrs. Chas. Wingate, wife of Col.; Robertson, Lt. Frank, formerly Ferrying Group, Gurdon, Ark.; Smith, Mrs. Harry Ray (Lillian), wife of Maj.; Templeton, Mrs. Clifford, widow of Lt. Col., 765th TD Bu.; Thompson, Mrs. E. B., wife of Col., CAC.

Society

(Continued from Page 450)

Charleston, S. C., is now detailed to Japan. While he is gone Mrs. Duke and Miss Dolores Duke, their daughter, will live in Washington and they have taken an apartment at 2800 Woodley Rd.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Guy W. Henry who have been living in Kenwood, Md., since

leaving Fort Myer, have with them their daughter, Patty Williams, and her husband, Col. "Wirt" Williams, who has been stationed the last few years at West Point, but is on the eve of departing for an undisclosed assignment. Mrs. Williams will remain with her parents until his return.

Their other daughter, Mrs. Hamilton Howze, wife of Colonel Howze, is at Fort Riley, where Colonel Howze will return for station as soon as he completes a course of instruction at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. W. Randolph Winslow, widow of Colonel Winslow, has, it is understood, the distinction of being the only woman commissioned to paint a portrait of a former Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy to be hung at West Point. She was the artist of the picture of Gen. Francis Wilby, head of the Academy before he took his command at Fort Belvoir. The portrait hangs in the Mess Hall. Mrs. Winslow who signs her paintings by her maiden name, Marcella Comes, has recently completed a portrait of Mrs. Richard G. Knox, wife of Lieutenant Knox, USMC, and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Sam Sturgis, and she was hostess at a tea and private view the other afternoon at her home in Georgetown, being assisted by Mrs. Sturgis. Both General Sturgis and Lieutenant Knox have been overseas three years and more and are expected back before so very long.

Col. and Mrs. F. McKenzie Davison celebrated their twenty-sixth wedding anniversary Saturday last at a cocktail party at the Army and Navy Club.

Friday they left for Florida on Colonel Davison's anniversary present to his wife—a yacht—and with them took Maj. Clifford Stead, British Army, and Rowland King, commodore of the Yacht Club, and Mrs. King.

The members of the Officers' Wives Club of Long Beach, California, met for a dessert bridge on Wednesday, 7 Nov., at the Army-Navy Club. Cards and a social afternoon followed the regular business session over which Mrs. W. W. Bradley, jr., presided. Miniature goal posts and yellow chrysanthemums were effectively used to decorate the tables.

Mrs. Wm. F. Huckaby was senior hostess for the day. She was assisted by Mesdames Leon Forman, W. W. Meier, M. V. Kappins, J. E. Root, B. J. Kidder, C. A. Neely, C. H. Minckler, J. R. Clark, and W. R. Finger.

Mrs. John W. Leonard and Miss Eileen Leonard have joined Major General Leonard at Camp Cooke, Calif. General Leonard is in command of the 20th Armored Division there. Miss Leonard recently resigned from the American Red Cross after being overseas two and one-half years. Miss Natalie Leonard, who is with the American Red Cross is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Special Hospital, Palm Beach, Fla. John W. Leonard, jr., has resumed his studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, after being in Italy with the American Field Service.

Enlisted Retirement Pay

The War Department this week stated that former officers, flight officers, and warrant officers who reenlist under the provisions of War Department Circular 310 dated 6 Oct. 1945 will not be required to serve an additional 6 months before becoming eligible for transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

"If enlisted pay was not received for the full 6 months preceding his retirement," the Department said, "the retired pay is computed on the basis of the last 6 months enlisted pay which he received which may be for periods subsequent to and prior to a period of commissioned or other service."

General Arnold's Report

(Continued from Page 449)

planning, and in other activities which bear upon the military preparedness of our country.

The qualifications of the combat commander determine to a larger extent than any other single element the effectiveness of a unit in combat. The science of screening and classifying personnel must accordingly be utilized in such selections to the greatest extent possible.

From our experiences in wartime procurement of aircrew personnel we know that in

future recruiting we must go beyond the time of actual entry of individuals into the service and must start by promoting educational systems which will fit more of our youth for aviation training. By utilizing all available educational means, both civilian and AAF, considerable improvement can be made in the type of personnel available for future AAF training and service.

One of the major problems of peacetime military forces will always be the maintenance of high personnel standards in the regular establishment. Since this establishment must be the nucleus around which emergency forces are organized, and since the regular personnel must bear the major responsibility for training and leading the total force as well as for planning the strategy, operations and techniques, it follows that quality in volunteer regular personnel is a primary requisite. Every incentive must therefore be given to encourage select individuals to volunteer for careers in the Air Force, in commissioned as well as enlisted grades.

World War II required all major powers partially to mobilize their women into the armed forces. It was found in our country that these women in the jobs they were qualified to perform were more efficient than men. The next war in which the U. S. might participate may well require complete mobilization of all Americans. In consequence, a nucleus organization of female soldiers should be maintained in peacetime in order to provide for rapid and efficient expansion in time of national emergency.

The speed with which a possible future war will start can be expected to allow little if any time for refresher training of reserves. Accordingly, a task of major importance in the peacetime Air Force is the attainment and maintenance of high standards in the training of reserve personnel who will be available in time of emergency. This is true in technical as well as in combat fields.

The complexities of future wars, and the interrelationships of the several branches of the armed forces, require that joint training be begun early in an individual's career and progressively strengthened.

In World War II, the AAF relied heavily upon nearly a half million civilian employees to perform all kinds of jobs from the highest type of scientific research to the simplest type of unskilled labor. The lessons learned from the use of civilians in the military establishment provide the basis for even more extensive use of their services in the future.

6. Intelligence

Our past concept of Intelligence needs was insufficient to cover the requirements of modern war.

Detailed and moment-by-moment knowledge of all aspects of civilian and military activity within the territory of an enemy or a potential enemy is essential to sound planning in times of peace or war. Continuous knowledge of potential enemies, covering their entire political, social, industrial, scientific and military life is also necessary to provide warning of impending danger.

Strategic air warfare can be neither soundly planned nor efficiently executed without a continuous flow of detailed information of this kind. In the future it will be suicidally dangerous to depend upon reports of Military Attaches and routine or casual sources of information regarding foreign states.

There is a great need for a permanent national organization which not only deals with broad questions of policy but also collects, evaluates and disseminates a continuous stream of intelligence data. In addition, we must have a competent and active air intelligence organization within the Air Force working with such a national organization in times of peace and war.

Only through specialized channels can we keep a constant check on the technological developments of potential enemies. We must in the future know in detail all conditions and be familiar with all facilities that may affect possible military operations. The targets of the future may be very large or extremely small—such as sites for launching guided missiles—requiring exact intelligence information as well as bombing accuracy to destroy them.

7. New Concepts

A future Air Force developed in the light of the basic principles I have mentioned, together with provision for training and for constant supporting Intelligence, will enable the United States to face the future with confidence. Such an Air Force will constitute a base from which required departures can be made with least loss of time or effectiveness.

We must look at the future of aerial warfare in the light of the following considerations:

1. Aircraft, piloted or pilotless, will move at speeds far beyond the velocity of sound, well over 700 miles per hour.

2. Improvements in aerodynamics, propulsion, and electronic control will enable unmanned devices to transport means of destruction to targets at distances up to many thousands of miles. However, until such time as guided missiles are so developed that there is no further need for manned aircraft, research in the field of "conventional" aircraft of improved design must be vigorously pursued.

3. Small amounts of explosive materials, as in atomic bombs, will cause destruction of

many square miles.

4. Defense against present day aircraft may be perfected by target-seeking missiles.

5. Only aircraft or missiles moving at extreme speeds will be able to penetrate enemy territory protected by such defenses.

6. A communications system between control center and each individual aircraft will be established.

7. Location and observation of targets, take-off, navigation and landing of aircraft, and communications will be independent of visibility or weather.

8. Fully equipped airborne task forces will be able to strike at far distant points and will be totally supplied by air.

(A) Influence of Atomic Energy on Air Power

The influence of atomic energy on Air Power can be stated very simply. It has made Air Power all-important. Air Power provides not only the best present means of striking an enemy with atomic bombs, but also the best available protection against the misuse of atomic explosives.

Use of atomic energy for propelling aircraft has also been suggested. This development seems rather far in the future, so that it is difficult today to predict the types of aircraft—or space craft—which may later be propelled in this fashion. The immediate danger to civilization raised by the very existence of atomic bombs is so great that we shall do better to concentrate our attention on the role of present-day power as a means of employing atomic bombs offensively, for instance for possible enforcement of decisions of the Security Council of the United Nations, and as a safeguard against their irresponsible use in aggression.

The chief difference between an atomic bomb and the largest conventional type of bomb lies in the immense destructive power of a single atomic missile. This means that measures intended for protection against an atomic bomb attack must be highly efficient from the very start of a war if they are to be any good at all. Our experience in this war has shown that it is most difficult to attain this goal.

Further, the great unit cost of the atomic bomb means that as nearly as possible every one must be delivered to its intended target. This can be done in one of several ways, all of which involve air power. For example, the following evolution may be suggested:

a. Today, our Army Air Forces are the recognized masters of strategic bombing. Until others can match the present efficiency of our own antiaircraft defenses, we can run a large air operation for the sole purpose of delivering one or two atomic bombs. Our experience in the war suggests that the percentage of failures in an operation of this kind would be low.

b. When improved antiaircraft defenses make this impracticable, we should be ready with a weapon of the general type of the German V-2 rocket, having greatly improved range and precision, and launched from great distances. V-2 is ideally suited to deliver atomic explosives, because effective defense against it would prove extremely difficult.

c. If defenses which can cope even with such a 3,000-mile-per-hour projectile are developed, we must be ready to launch such projectiles nearer the target, to give them a shorter time of flight and make them harder to detect and destroy. We must be ready to launch them from unexpected directions. This can be done from true space ships, capable of operating outside the earth's atmosphere. The design of such a ship is all but practicable today; research will unquestionably bring it into being within the foreseeable future.

Three types of defense against the atomic bomb can be conceived: First, we should attempt to make sure that nowhere in the world are atomic bombs being made clandestinely; second, we should devise every possible active defense against an atomic bomb attack, once launched; and third, we might redesign our country for minimum vulnerability to atomic bomb attack. All three, could, of course, be combined.

Complete dispersal of our cities and moving vital industries underground on a sufficiently large scale would be overwhelmingly expensive. In addition to the expense, the unsolved technological problems would present the greatest difficulty.

Unceasing patrol of the entire world, possibly under the guidance of the United Nations Organization, would do much to prevent the illegal manufacture of atomic bombs in their present form. This, however, would be only a partial solution of the problem. In any event, air patrol, supplemented under international agreements by ground inspection, should be employed to the maximum possible extent. The Air Forces used for patrol of this kind might very well be those air contingents which are made available to the Security Council for possible enforcement action.

Although there now appear to be insurmountable difficulties in an active defense against future atomic projectiles similar to the German V-2 but armed with atomic explosives, this condition should only intensify our efforts to discover an effective means of defense.

Meanwhile, the only known effective means of delivering atomic bombs in their present stage of development is the very heavy (Please turn to Page 454)

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

BAGGOTT—Born at AAF Regional and Convalescent Hospital, Coral Gables, Fla., 9 November 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Ward Baggott, AC, a son, Frederick Ward, Jr.

BANKS—Born at Salt Lake City, Utah, 15 October 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert T. Banks, Jr., CWS, a daughter, Mary Katherine, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Arnold H. Rich, AAF, and of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Banks.

BREWER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 Nov. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. J. C. Brewer, a daughter.

BROWN—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 Nov. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. William Edward Brown, a son, David Earl Brown.

CALVERT—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 7 Nov. 1945, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Leon H. Calvert, a daughter.

COHEN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Morris C. Cohen, a daughter.

COYNE—Born at Memorial Hospital, Danville, Va., 29 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Holbrook B. Coyne, AUS of Hartford, Conn., a son.

CROOK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Richard N. Crook, Ord., a son.

DENNIS—Born at Harrisburg Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa., 25 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. William H. Dennis, AAF, a daughter, Sandra Elizabeth.

DERICK—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William S. Derick, MC, a daughter.

DODGE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. John Dodge, CAC, a daughter.

FARBER—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 10 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Brent Harrison Farber, Jr., USNR, a second daughter.

GLOVER—Born at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York, 14 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Stuart B. Glover, USNR, a son, James David Glover.

HARCOS—Born at MacDill Hospital, Tampa, Fla., 14 Nov. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Bela A. Harcos, AC, USA, a son, Charles David. Col. Harcos has returned to the United States and is now in Tampa on leave before being assigned to a new station.

HAUER—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 2 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. George Walker Hauer, AAF, of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., a son, George Walker, Jr. Lt. Hauer is serving in the Pacific with the 21st Air Force.

HOLLINGER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 9 Nov. 1945, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Richard E. Hollinger, a daughter.

JAMISON—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. James DeWitt Jamison, a daughter, Carol Jamison.

KATZ—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov. 1945, to WOJG and Mrs. Maz Katz, USA, a daughter.

KEY—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Scott Walker Key, a daughter, Carolyn Cresap Key.

KILIK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Nov. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Eugene Leon Kilik, a son, Michael David Kilik.

KING—Born at St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, 17 Oct. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Beuzell King, USNR, a son, Michael Christopher King.

LEONARD—Born at Norfolk (Va.) General Hospital, 16 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William N. Leonard, a son, John Wallis Leonard.

LINK—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 4 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter Arthur Link, a daughter, Patricia Ann Link.

MUSO—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, 19 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Victor E. Musso, QMC, a son.

NEWHALL—Born at Baker Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass., 6 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Cheever H. Newhall, USA, a son, their first child, Cheever H. Newhall, Jr.

NORTON—Born in Wakeman General Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Ind., 23 Oct. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. C. Gilbert Norton, Jr., a son, Clarence Gilbert Norton.

OLMSTEAD—Born at Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Earl O. Olmstead, Jr., USA, (USMA '43), a son, Jon Michael.

PAGE—Born at Long Beach, Calif., 12 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Rufus H. Page, USNR, a daughter, Dorothy Mathews Page.

PITNEY—Born at Morristown, N. J., 31 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Shelton Pitney, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Anita Daves Pitney.

RAINEY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Marian E. Rainey, CE, a son.

REEVE—Born at 219th General Hospital, APO 957, 9 Nov. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Parker M. Reeve, USA, a son, Andrew Richards Reeve.

REGISTER—Born at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Nov. 1945, to Col. and Mrs. Charles Register, USA, a son, William Ryder Register, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Leon Ryder, USA.

RICHARDSON—Born at Jamestown, R. I., 14 Nov. 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. H. Smith Richardson, Jr., a daughter, Adele Gray Richardson.

RUDDEN—Born at U. S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 27 Oct. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. Thomas Joseph Rudden, Jr., USN (USNA '39) and Mrs. Rudden, a daughter, Pamela Jean.

SCUDDER—Born at LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, N. Y., 6 Nov. 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward W. Scudder, Jr., USNR, a daughter, Katherine Allison Scudder. Lt. Comdr. Scudder is on duty on Attu Island in the Aleutians.

SEWARD—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Nov. 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. William Mahlon Seward sr., a son, William Mahlon Seward, Jr.

SHARP—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 6 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. William George Sharp, a son, Richard Beaton Sharp.

SHIPLEY—Born at Bethesda Suburban Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles R. Shipley, Jr., USNR, a son, Richard Charles Shipley.

SNEED—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 11 Nov. 1945, to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Sneed, a son.

STABLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 Nov. 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Joseph N. Stable, SnC, a son.

STARBUCK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 12 Nov. 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. John R. Starbuck, a daughter.

STEVENSON—Born at Woman's Hospital, New York, N. Y., 19 Nov. 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Charles P. Stevenson, USNR, a son, Wade Stevenson, 2nd.

WEISS—Born at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Allen Weiss, a daughter, Lynn Cheryl Weiss.

WHITLOW—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Nov. 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Floyd C. Whitlow, FD, a son.

Married

ANDREWS-CARPENTER—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Scarborough, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Philadelphia Masters Carpenter to Capt. Richard Hale Andrews, AUS.

ATHERTON-LANE—Married in the chapel of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 20 Nov. 1945, Miss Virginia Lane of San Francisco, Calif., to Capt. James L. Atherton, SC, AUS of Scranton, Pa.

BLUMBERG-MITCHELL—Married in Montclair, N. J., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Janet Helen Mitchell to Capt. Philip I. Blumberg, AUS.

BONNEY-PIERSON—Married in the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Stamford, Conn., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Mary Norris Pierson to Capt. George Edward Bonney, AUS.

BOTTOMLEY-OEHMANN—Married in Holy Comforter Church, 15 Nov. 1945, Miss Helen Catherine Oehmann to Lt. Comdr. John K. Bottomley, USNR.

BOWMAN-SCULLY—Married in St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Kate Hyde Scully to Lt. Comdr. A. Smith Bowman, Jr., USNR.

BRAND-RUDOLPH—Married in New York, N. Y., 18 Nov. 1945, Miss Sally Anne Rudolph, to Lt. Charles Brand, AUS, both of New York.

BRANSFIELD-O'NEIL—Married in Resurrection Church, Rye, N. Y., 14 Nov. 1945, Miss Vivian O'Neil to Lt. Charles M. Bransfield, USNR.

BUTLER-CRUSE—Married in the Church of St. Luke and St. Matthew, Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Nov. 1945, Miss Constance Carolyn Cruse to Col. Bradford Butler, Jr., AAF, recently returned from duty in Europe.

CHAMBLISS-BAXTER—Married in Trinity Church, Branford, New Haven, Conn., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Ruth Louise Baxter to Lt. Roger Lee Chambliss, Jr., USNR.

COLSH-DORER—Married in Wyoming Church, Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., 16 Nov. 1945, Miss Ann Dorer to 1st Lt. William L. Colsh, AAF, recently returned from duty in the Pacific.

COXE-KENYON—Married in Christ Church, New Brunswick, N. J., 20 Nov. 1945, Miss Edith Isabel Kenyon to Lt. Andrew S. Coxe, AUS.

CURETON-COUNCIL—Married in Truro Episcopal Church, Fairfax, Va., 15 Nov. 1945, Miss Eula Felton Council to Lt. West McKelvie Cureton, USNR.

DEVENS-ALDRICH—Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York City, 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Lucy Truman Aldrich of New York, to Lt. David Wetmore Devens, AUS of Boston, Mass.

DOUIS-PAUL—Married in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Adelbert, Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., 18 Nov. 1945, Miss Marie Suzanne Paul to FO Victor J. Douis, AAF.

EBNET-O'KEEFE—Married in Holy Angels Church, St. Cloud, Minn., 6 Nov. 1945, Miss Rosemary Ellen O'Keefe to Lt. Comdr. John Joseph Ebnet, USN.

ELLIS-WATSON—Married in New York City, 17 Nov. 1945, Lt. Elizabeth Dunston Watson, USNR, to Lt. Franklin Henry Ellis, Jr., (MC) USNR.

EVELER-DIEHL—Married in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Dorothy Louise Diehl to Capt. Carl Edward Eveler, GSC.

FERRER-BREEN—Married in the rectory of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York City, 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Patricia Breen to Maj. William Ferrer, Jr., ATC, on duty at the New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRALICK-BAILEY—Married in the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Alice Jackson Bailey of Glen Head, Long Island, to Maj. Ralph Stoddard Fralick, CE, AUS, of New York.

GANEY-SAWAYA—Married in St. Paul's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 18 Nov. 1945, Miss Elaine Veronica Sawaya to Maj. Aloysius Joseph Ganey, Jr., AUS.

GIMBEL-CATON—Married in Long Beach, Calif., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Barbara A. P. Caton, of Long Beach, to Capt. Bruce A. Gimbel, AAF of Greenwich, Conn.

KENNEDY-MATTHEWS—Married in St. Gregory's Church, Los Angeles, Calif., 23 Oct. 1945, Lt. (jg) Hazel Virginia Matthews, (NC) USNR, to Lt. Comdr. David Joseph Kennedy, (DC) USNR.

KNOX-SAUM—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore., 31 Oct. 1945, Miss Dorothy Wilmer Saum to Lt. Robert DeWitt Knox, USNR.

LAWRENCE-RITA—Married at the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Chevy Chase, Md., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Margaret Ellen Rita to Lt. Sydney Joseph Lawrence, AUS.

LEACH-SMITH—Married in the Episcopal chapel, Maxwell Field, Ala., 10 Nov. 1945, Lt. Sarah Clarke Smith, ANC, to Lt. Robert C. Leach, AUS.

LENNINGER-WEBER—Married in Rheims, France, 14 Nov. 1945, 1st Lt. Marceline Rogers Weber, ANC, to Capt. John J. Lenninger, SC.

LENZNER-GLANZEL—Married in Post Chapel, Fort Monroe, Va., 19 Nov. 1945, Miss Ethel Grace Glanzel to Col. Delmar Samuel Lenzner, OD.

LOVELL-SHERPICK—Married at the Friends Meeting House, New York, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Ann Sherpick to Lt. (jg) George Robert Lovell, USNR.

MADDEN-YARD—Married at Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, Scarsdale, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Edith Yard to Lt. (jg) Robert Francis Madden, USNR.

MCFARLAND-MCFARLANE—Married in Washington, D. C., 28 Oct. 1945, Miss Joy Anne McFarlane, daughter of Mrs. Robert Harris McFarlane to Maj. James Jerry McFarland, Jr., son of Mrs. J. J. McFarland.

MERRICK-DAVIS—Married in New Orleans, La., 17 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Jane Hine Davis, widow of Lt. George E. Davis, USN and daughter of Capt. William J. Hine, (SC) USN, to Lt. Edward Merrick, USNR.

MORTON-BRICE—Married at the home of the bride's parents in Staunton, Va., 13 Nov. 1945, Miss Love Brice, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Marshall M. Brice, AUS, to Capt. James G. Morton, AUS.

FORGES-BELL—Married in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Lt. (jg) Alberta Bell, USNR, to Lt. Karl G. Forges, 7th Armored Division just returned from Europe.

RICHARDS-SALISBURY—Married in Christ Church, Pelham, Manor, 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Rne Barnard Salisbury to Lt. James Frederick Richards, USNR.

RINEHART-LUTZ—Married in the chapel of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Barbara Young Lutz, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Harley L. Lutz, to Lt. Edmond Loftin Rinehart, AUS, who was a prisoner of war for a year.

SANDERSON-CHARDAYOYNE—Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Virginia Mildred Chardavoyne to Lt. (jg) Thomas C. Sanderson, Jr., USNR.

SCHILL-CONNORS—Married in St. Joseph's Church, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Helen Marie Connors to Lt. (jg) Herbert Hannan Schill, Jr., USNR.

SCHILLING-KREAGER—Married in the Michigan League Chapel, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., 20 Nov. 1945, Miss Phyllis Kreager to Lt. John Noyes Schilling, Jr., AUS.

SHELBY-COOKE—Married in the Foundry Methodist church, Washington, D. C., 17 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Dorothy Millar Cooke to Lt. Robert Carlton Shelby, USNR.

SHERWOOD-ROBIN—Married in the chapel of St. David's Episcopal Church, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md., 10 Oct. 1945, Miss Mary Jane Robin to Lt. George Stanley Sherwood, AUS.

SIBLEY-DRAKE—Married in St. Matthews Church, Bedford Hills, N. Y., 15 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Elvira Trowbridge Drake, widow of Maj. Edward F. Drake, AAF, to Col. Alden Kingsland Sibley, GSC, USA (USMA '33).

STRANG-ORR—Married in the chapel of the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Betty Ann Orr, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John J. Orr, USNR, to Ensign Donald P. Strang, USNR.

SWANSON-BURCHARD—Married in Manassas, Va., 18 Nov. 1945, Miss Sarah Ellen Burchard to Capt. Claude Vince Swanson, AUS.

TIETZ-BAUCH—Married in the Community Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., 17 Nov. 1945, Miss Jayne Girod Bauch to Lt. (jg) Edward Earl Tietz, USNR, recently returned from duty in the South Pacific area.

WAGNER-MILLER—Married in the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington, D. C., 20 Nov. 1945, Miss Lella Jane Miller to Lt. Henry George Wagner, Jr., (MC) USNR.

WELLINGS-MINGLE—Married in Kenmore Methodist Church, Akron, Ohio, 3 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Carl Ray Mingle of Akron, to Capt. William Brayshaw Wellings, Jr., AAF, of Sykesville, Md.

WHIPPS-BALLANTINE—Married in Olney (Pa.) Presbyterian Church, 10 Nov. 1945, Miss Elizabeth Ballantine to Maj. John A. Whipps, AUS.

Died

CABELL—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 16 Nov. 1945, Col. Julian Mayo Cabell, veteran of the Spanish-American War and of World War I. His only survivors are nieces and nephews.

GORMLEY—Killed in mission over Germany, 8 Oct. 1945, Lt. Raymond J. Gormley, AAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Helena B. Gormley, of 1717 Park Road, NW, Washington, D. C.; a young son, Michael Francis; a sister, Miss Mabel C. Gormley of Washington, and a brother, Capt. Charles E. Gormley, on duty in England.

HARTMAN—Died at his home in Seattle, Wash., 8 Nov. 1945, George Frederick Hartman, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John D. Hartman, USA-Ret., and grandson of the late Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick K. Ward, deceased. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Cullow Hartman, and son, Hugh Cullow, and daughter Joan Elizabeth.

HEALY—Killed in a raid on Frankfurt, Germany, 5 Nov. 1944, 2nd Lt. Robert F. Healy, AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malachi F. Healy, 25-50 94th street, Jackson Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRWIN—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 11 April 1942, Col. John W. Irwin, Inf. Survived by his wife and daughter, Rosemary, living at 3337 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

KOSSLER—Died at US Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., 16 November 1945, Capt. William J. Kossler, USCG, after an extended illness. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lois Kossler; a son, William Kossler, and a number of brothers and sisters of Pittsburgh, Pa. Services were at Fort Myer Chapel on 19 Nov., followed by burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

MANSFIELD—Died in Joplin, Mo., 12 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Mary E. Mansfield, mother of Mrs. William A. Marsh, wife of Colonel Marsh of Camp Crowder, Mo., with whom she has made her home for the past thirty years. Besides she is survived by a granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Conover Owen, wife of Capt. Bascom S. Owen, OD, and two great grandchildren. Also surviving are three sisters.

MCCONNELL—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 14 April 1942, while a prisoner of war of the Japanese, Col. Alva E. McConnell, QMC, USA. Survived by his widow, who lives in their home at 2538 North Olney St., Indianapolis, Ind., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McConnell of the same address, his brother, Mr. C. D. McConnell of Indianapolis and two sisters, Mrs. Roy Martin, Noblesville, Ind., and Mrs. John Apple, Oakland, Ind.

(Please turn to Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

NOBLE—Executed by the Japanese in Philippine Islands, 1 Nov. 1943, Lt. Col. Arthur K. Noble, USA (USMA '29). Survived by his wife, Mrs. Evelyn Smith Noble, and two daughters, Maxine and Beverly Lynn, of 102 East Mariposa Drive, San Antonio, Texas.

O'HERN—Died at Oakland (Calif.) Regional Hospital, 15 Nov. 1945, Col. Edward P. O'Hern, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. E. P. O'Hern of Napa, Calif.; his daughter, Mrs. T. P. Wynkoop, wife of Capt. Wynkoop, USN, now on duty at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; his daughter, Mrs. C. B. Hunt, wife of Capt. Hunt, USN, now living at 3530 Edmunds St., NW, Washington, D. C., and by his son, 1st Lt. E. P. O'Hern, (Chc)USA, of 415 West 50th street, New York City. Col. O'Hern was buried in the Presidio of San Francisco.

ROOSEVELT—Declared officially dead, Ens. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, III, member of the crew of the USS Harder, submarine long overdue and presumed to be lost. Survived by his grandparents, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Charles Courtney, USN, of 2336 California St., NW, Washington, D. C. He was a great grand-nephew of President Theodore Roosevelt.

SEARIGHT—Died on the death march at Lubao, Pangasinan, P. I., 14 April 1942, Col. Hamilton Folts Searight, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Louise Crow Searight of 516 Funston Place, San Antonio, Texas, his daughter, Mrs. A. M. Morell of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., his mother, Mrs. W. F. Searight of Austin, Texas and two brothers, Gilbert and Dan F. Searight of Austin, Texas.

STEELE—Died in Fargo, N. Dak., 15 Nov. 1945, Mrs. Stella Folsom Steele, wife of Lt. Col. Matthew F. Steele, USA-Ret.

Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Morris Berman, former commanding general of both the San Antonio and Ogden Air Technical Service Commands, died unexpectedly 11 Nov. on a ranch near New Braunfels, Texas, during the first reunion of his family in many years.

The General had been on leave since his recent return from England where he commanded the largest Air Technical Service Command installation in the European theater. He served as commanding general of the San Antonio Air Technical Service Command six months before going overseas in November, 1944.

He enlisted in the Army 33 years ago. Between his enlistment at Ft. Slocum, N. Y., in 1912 and 1917, when he was commissioned, the general worked ahead to corporal, sergeant, acting first sergeant and finally regimental supply sergeant in the 26th Infantry.

Shortly after being commissioned he was transferred to the aviation section, Signal Corps.

In November, 1940, General Berman was transferred to Hill Field, Ogden, Utah, from Wright Field, where he had served as chief of the personnel branch, materiel division, since 1937. Hill Field, then only in the blueprint stage, surged forward after Pearl Harbor and became a thriving, important air base under the direction of General Berman, who was known as the "father of Hill Field."

General Berman completed the bombardment course at Kelly Field in 1922 and had flown constantly ever since. He received his command pilot rating in 1939.

General Berman became the first commanding officer of Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air," returning from that base to Kelly Field on the other side of San Antonio, where he served as supply officer until 1934 when he became executive officer of the San Antonio Air Depot. Three years of valuable experience in that important position preceded his transfer to the personnel assignment at Wright Field in 1937.

The general wore the Legion of Merit, the French Croix de Guerre and the French Legion of Merit.

Besides his wife, General Berman is survived by a son, Maj. Robert Arnold Berman of the AAF, and two daughters, Mrs. Morris Horgan, wife of a lieutenant colonel in the AAF, and Miss Catherine Berman.

Funeral services were held in the main chapel at Kelly Field, the base where he had spent so much of his long and successful

army career.

Shortly before his death, 13 May 1945, while serving on a carrier in the Asiatic Area, Lt. Comdr. David Render Berry, USNR, a naval aviator, wrote a letter to his mother in which he said:

"The sea is an adequate burial ground for those who lose. The incessant waves are a permanent marker. Time is nonentity at sea. Aviation, ceaselessly binding you in its folds, grasps you even tighter over water. There is no thrill that matches those of the dive bomber. In the air is a wonderful place to fight. There is no mud or filth of trenches; no forced marching; no personal contacts. You make your own theatre to fight in. The fighting is clean, fast and beautiful."

Mrs. Xavier Martin Smith, the former Miss Mary Bartol, wife of Commander Smith, USNR, officer-in-charge, U. S. Naval Torpedo Testing Range, Piney Point, Md., died 8 Nov. 1945 at U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., after a long illness.

Services were held on 10 November from the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry X. Walsh, 3141 Quesada Street, Chevy Chase, D. C., followed by Requiem Mass at Fort Myer Chapel and burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Martin Smith was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Bartol of Harford County, Md., and grand niece of Judge James Lawrence Bartol, for many years Chief Justice of Maryland. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Harry X. Walsh, and by her husband. She graduated from Peabody Conservatory of Music and attended Notre Dame Convent both of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Smith lived in Beverly Hills, Calif., before the war, where she was a well known publicist for the motion picture industry and a contributor to many of the nationally known magazines. Since the return of Comdr. Smith after 22 months in the Southwest Pacific they made their home at Piney Point.

Ens. Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, USNR, a descendant of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, previously reported missing in action has been reported dead by the Navy Department. He was twenty-two.

Ensign Roosevelt served as an officer of the USS Harder, which had been reported overdue after cruises marked by effective operations against the enemy. He was graduated from Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va. in 1940, and from the University of Virginia with highest honors with the class of 1943. He enrolled as a midshipman in the Naval Reserve and upon graduation the same year from the engineering course at the Naval Academy Reserve Midshipmen's School, he was appointed ensign in the Naval Reserve. Later he was graduated from the submarine school in New London, Conn., for which he applied in 1944 and was assigned to submarine duty.

Ensign Roosevelt is the son of the late Robert B. Roosevelt, who entered the Navy as a seaman at the age of 17 on the breaking out of the first World War. His great-grandfather was Robert B. Roosevelt, of Washington, D. C., uncle of Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States. His mother is Mrs. Arthur Jones, formerly Virginia Minor, and his grandmother is Mrs. Charles E. Courtney, wife of Vice Adm. C. E. Courtney.

General Arnold's Report
(Continued from Page 452)

bomber, and that is certain of success only when the user has air superiority. This fact, although perhaps true only temporarily, points up the urgent necessity for the maximum effort on air defense, both in the air and on the ground. For the moment at least, absolute air superiority in being at all times, combined with the best antiaircraft ground devices, is the only form of defense that offers any security whatever, and it must continue to be an essential part of our security program for a long time to come.

While this country must employ all of its physical and moral force in the cause of peace, it must recognize that real security against atomic weapons in the visible future will rest on our ability to take immediate offensive action with overwhelming force. It must be apparent to a potential aggressor that an attack on the United States would be immediately followed by an immensely devastating air-atomic attack on him.

The atomic weapon thus makes offensive and defensive Air Power in a state of immediate readiness the primary requisite of national survival.

(B) Jet Propulsion and Rockets

Original research in rockets for the AAF was for the purpose of assisting take-off with heavy loads on short landing strips and as a short-duration speed boost to achieve high emergency performance in combat. Among new uses for rockets are winged missiles for extreme range; guided antiaircraft missiles; launching supersonic, long-range pilotless, or manned aircraft; and deceleration devices for aircraft with high landing speeds.

Jet propulsion is in its infancy despite the

fact that this war has evolved six distinct methods of utilizing atmospheric oxygen for propulsion, such as (1) motor-jet—or reciprocating engine plus ducted fan, (2) turboprop—a gas turbine plus propeller, (3) turbofan—a gas turbine plus ducted fan, (4) turbojet—a gas turbine plus jet, (5) ramjet—a continuous jet with compression by aerodynamic ram, and (6) pulsojet—or intermittent jet. These new and strange sounding words will be familiar ones in our speech in the near future, and right now they carry more meaning for Americans than any other six words I know.

(C) Radar

Radar is an outstanding contribution to the effectiveness of an air force. It is a device which enormously extends the range, power, capabilities and accuracy of human vision. Radar is a primary facility in an all-weather, 24-hour air force for bombing, gunfire, navigation, landing and control. The structure of the air force, the planning of its operation, its training program and its organization must take radar into account. In the final months of the B-29 bombardment of Japan the AAF had one Wing bomb by radar alone, to test out the possibilities. Greater accuracy was secured than by the best visual means, and it is fair to expect that the visual bombing which served us well in the war may soon be obsolete.

(D) Hydroponics

Perhaps as important as modern weapons in winning the war was the application of science to the development of packaged and tinned foods which, while furnishing a balanced diet, also met the combat requirements of reduced bulk and ability to withstand extreme climatic conditions. After months without change, however, a diet of the best of these rations without any fresh foods was found to cause deficiency symptoms in personnel.

The AAF, with its global operations, was perhaps more keenly aware of the problem, especially at isolated air bases in the South Atlantic and Pacific whose volcanic or coral surfaces were devoid of soil for growing any sort of fresh vegetables. Science and initiative, however, found the answer in hydroponics—the growing of vegetables without soil by means of chemicals.

By the end of the war chemical gardens were flourishing on the desolate volcanic rock islands in the South Atlantic and on the barren wastes of several Pacific island bases. Ascension Island was picked as the first testing laboratory for large scale cultivation of vegetables by hydroponics. A party consisting of an officer, eight enlisted men, and a civilian expert landed on the "rock" in January. A plot of land was taken over and engineers began construction of concrete beds which were filled with sifted volcanic gravel. Seedlings were planted, a nutrient solution, containing the chemicals necessary for the growth of plants, was passed through the beds from two reservoir tanks. Four months later these "visiting farmers" were harvesting tomatoes, radishes, lettuce and cucumber from an 80,000 square foot area of fertility.

Today hydroponics is an accepted fact and will have its place in the postwar AAF along with other products of science and research. Chemical gardens will be established at all remote installations where fresh vegetables cannot be grown by ordinary methods.

Important in itself, this development brings down to earth the need for a close partnership with science, and for the courage and foresight to translate experiment into practice.

8. Scientific Research and Development

The preceding sections of this chapter demonstrate that the spectacular innovations in technological warfare which appeared with ever changing momentum in World War II and culminated with the atomic bomb demand continuous scientific research to insure the maintenance of our national security and world peace. In the past, the United States has shown a dangerous willingness to be caught in a position of having to start a war with equipment and doctrines used at the end of a preceding war. We have paid heavily for this error. A repetition of this error in the future could mean annihilation. No war will be started unless the aggressor considers that he has sufficient superiority in weapons to leave his adversaries in a state of ineffective war-making capacity.

Possession of large stocks of war equipment at the end of a war affords a serious temptation to continue to use that equipment in training peacetime forces. This is strikingly true in the case of the Air Force. We must depend on scientific and technological advances requiring us to replace about one-fourth of our equipment each year.

The weapons of today are the museum pieces of tomorrow. So tomorrow, the B-29, the superfortress of today, will belong in the Smithsonian Institution, with the Wright and Lindbergh planes, its place on the line to be taken later by bombers that will carry 50 tons of bombs, planes with jet or rocket motors capable of flying around the world at supersonic speeds.

In the accomplishment of its fundamental responsibility for insuring that the nation is prepared to wage effective air warfare, the Air Force must be able to call on all talents and facilities existing in the nation and sponsor further development of the facilities and

creative work of science and industry. The Air Force must also be authorized to expand existing research facilities and create and take advantage of new ones to accomplish applied research and to make such facilities available to scientists and industrial concerns working on problems for the Air Force. Further, the Air Force must have the means of recruiting and training personnel who have full understanding of the scientific facts necessary to procure and use the most advanced equipment. Although basic scientific research should not be undertaken by the Air Force in its own organization, it must encourage and sponsor such basic research as may be deemed necessary for the defense of the nation.

During this war the Army, the Army Air Forces and the Navy have made unprecedented use of scientific and industrial resources. When the countless aspects of Air Force operations requiring scientific and technical talent are considered, the conclusion is inescapable that we have not yet established the balance necessary to insure the continuance of teamwork among the military, other government agencies, industry and the universities. The Legislative and Executive branches of the Government should determine the best form of organization and the most efficient scheme for uniting all efforts to create the best scientific facilities and utilize all available scientific talents.

It is in the national interest to establish a national research foundation composed of the most highly qualified scientists in the United States and charged with the responsibility of furthering basic research and development in all fields of science and the scientific training of adequate numbers of highly qualified men. Scientific planning must be years in advance of the actual research and development work. The Air Force must be advised continuously on the progress of scientific research and development in view of the new discoveries and improvements in aerial warfare.

A permanent scientific advisory group consisting of qualified officers and eminent civilian scientific consultants must be inducted in the Air Force organization to insure that equipment is kept abreast of the progress of research and development and to ensure that all research required by the Air Force is being undertaken by the appropriate agencies.

We can no longer set up "military characteristics" for a new weapon or airplane, award a contract, and expect to have a finished article delivered which can be put into use immediately. The entire process from development through production, training and operational use is a continuous one. Specialists must be at hand to give intelligent guidance at every turn. This will require adjustments in the military organization to provide for a group or corps of full-time scientists in uniform, and adjustments to provide adequate compensation for highly qualified civilians.

9. Civil Aviation

Since military Air Power depends for its existence upon the aviation industry and the air-mindedness of the nation, the Air Force must promote the development of American civil Air Power in all of its forms, both commercial and private. However, in view of the national security responsibilities of the Air Force, and considering the adaptability of civil aviation facilities to military uses, it is in the national interest for the Air Force to have a voice in civil air matters.

The rapid development of aviation, particularly in its ability to promote international understanding, has emphasized the need for an authoritative national air policy to guide American civil aviation for the common good. A policy of this kind cannot be static. Further, to be effective, it must be made known to all who are interested.

Examples of principles which the Air Force should support as the basis for its participation in the formulation of civil air policies are as follows:

a. No activity having to do with aviation in any form can be considered as being completely independent of national security. Civil aviation must be encouraged both internally and internationally, and all arrangements, plans, agreements and operations should be carried out with due regard for their military implications.

b. The security of the United States as well as the performance of its responsibilities in the maintenance of world peace require the availability of an extensive system of air bases and airways outside the United States.

The development of international air law and custom can be advanced materially by recognition of the similarity between aviation and maritime activities.

Individual initiative, private enterprise, and free competition, at home and abroad, continue to be the essential elements of American progress.

One national authority, capable of expressing comprehensive and basic aviation policies in the name of all interested governmental departments, is a first essential for the sound development of American civil aviation.

10. Public Understanding of Air Power

It is the American people who will decide whether this Nation will continue to hold its air supremacy.

In the final analysis, our air striking force belongs to those who come from the ranks (Please turn to Next Page)

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Gen. Arnold's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

of labor, management, the farms, the stores, the profession, the schools and colleges and the legislative halls.

Air Power will always be the business of every American citizen. The Army Air Forces recognizes its duty in formulating intelligent programs of education to the end that the public will understand aviation in all of its forms as well as realize the danger of unpreparedness in the air.

Propaganda has no place in this program. Public relations must give the public a thorough understanding of the general problems of war mobilization of aviation, and especially of military Air Power. The Air Force public relations policy and the educational program should be steered along sound lines by a directorate or committee composed of individuals trained not only as writers and reporters but also as technical specialists.

II. Integration of Air Power into National Defense

The greatest lesson of this war has been the extent to which air, land and sea operations can and must be coordinated by joint planning and unified command. The attain-

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ment of better coordination and balance than now exists between services is an essential of national security.

Unity of command is not alone sufficient. Unity of planning, unity of common item procurement and unity of doctrines are equally necessary. In addition, ground, naval and air forces must each have an equal voice as well as an equal responsibility in all plans and policies. Maximum efficiency and economy cannot be attained when one type of force is subservient to another in planning or operational councils. The full capabilities of the subservient force will never be exploited efficiently and serious blunders are bound to follow.

In order to secure the maximum effectiveness with the greatest economy, our fighting forces must be organized so as to provide soundly integrated command of three autonomous services, each of which has an equal and direct share of the total responsibility.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff organization presided over by the Chief of Staff to the President (Please turn to Next Page)

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Gen. Arnold's Report
(Continued from Preceding Page)

dent, as developed during World War II, proved itself sound, and made coordination of effort possible not only among our own armed services but also with our Allies. This organization should be continued in time of peace when the absence of the compulsions of war make cooperation and coordination of effort much more difficult to achieve.

The following requirements, in my opinion, must accordingly be met:

A. Organization.

(1) One integrated, balanced United States military organization that will establish, develop, maintain and direct at the minimum expense the forces, including the mobile striking forces, required for peace enforcement and for national security with the capability for the most rapid expansion in case of all-out war.

(2) Retention of the Joint Chiefs of Staff organization with a Chief of Staff to the President.

(3) The size and composition of our striking forces to be based on:

(a) Capabilities and limitations of possible enemies.

(b) Effectiveness and employment of modern weapons of war.

(c) The geographical position of the United States, its outlying bases and such other bases as it might control or use.

(4) Maximum economy and efficiency to be secured by:

(a) Ruthless elimination of all arms, branches, services, weapons, equipment or ideas whose retention might be indicated only by tradition, sentiment or sheer inertia.

(b) Ruthless elimination of duplication throughout the entire organization.

B. Principles.

(1) The above organization, to attain its objectives, must adhere rigidly to the following principles:

(a) Development of the Intelligence necessary for the effective application of our military force to whatever job it may be called upon to do.

(b) Continuous planning for both offensive and defensive operations against all potential enemies, taking into account their capabilities and possible intentions.

(c) Planning for, and direction of technical research to ensure that the most modern weapons are being developed, tested and service tested in order to retain for the United States military equipment its present pre-eminent position.

(d) Development and application of the most effective tactics and techniques.

(e) Realistic recommendations for Congressional appropriations for military purposes and for the distribution of these appropriations where they will produce the maximum benefit to the national security.

The Air Forces must also assume their full responsibility, under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations Organization, to hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined enforcement action. These forces must be of sufficient strength, and their degree of readiness must be such as to make effective use of their inherent striking power and mobility.

World War II brought unprecedented death and destruction to war-making and peace-loving nations alike, and as any future war will be vastly more devastating, the mission of the armed forces of the United States should be not to prepare for war, but to prevent war—to insure that peace be perpetuated.

H. H. ARNOLD,
 Commanding General,
 Army Air Forces.

New Service Chiefs
(Continued from First Page)

to the Senate, President Truman. Secretary Forrestal, and Admiral Nimitz were together in conference, so it is likely that the two-year tour was agreed upon at that time.

At the same time, the President announced that General Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in the Mediterranean Theater, would succeed General Eisenhower as commander of U. S. Forces in Europe. He also said that the European and Mediterranean theaters will be combined next month.

Admiral Raymond E. Spruance, USN, commander of the Fifth Fleet, has been selected to succeed Admiral Nimitz in the Pacific Command. Inasmuch as the Navy has never filled its fourth authorized vacancy for Fleet Admiral, there is some speculation that Admiral Spruance may be given that five star rank. At the time four Fleet Admirals were authorized, the Navy explained that only three were filled because Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander of the Third Fleet, and Admiral Spruance held equal commands in the Pacific and it was not considered de-

sirable to appoint one and not the other to the higher rank. Now that Admiral Halsey's retirement is imminent and Admiral Spruance has been given the overall Pacific command, the Navy Department may decide to fill the additional vacancy.

When President Truman made the announcement at his Tuesday press conference, one reporter reminded him that Admiral Nimitz now opposes a single Department of Defense while General Eisenhower favors it. In response the President said that he holds a view on that subject, that he will express it at the proper time, and that when that time comes all will be in the same boat. Although he did not expand on the subject, it is generally believed that President Truman still holds to the views he held before succeeding to the Presidency—i.e., that further coordination between the Services is desirable.

Departing from the usual White House custom of not permitting the President to be quoted directly, President Truman authorized the following quotation concerning General Marshall:

"Ever since Japan surrendered, General Marshall has been desirous of relinquishing his position as Chief of Staff. He feels that his primary duty of directing the mobilization, the training, and the employment of our wartime Army has been completed, and that the military is entering a new and lengthy administration of an interim, and postwar Army. General Marshall is of the firm opinion that the decisions incident to that administration should be made by his successor in office, who will be charged with the responsibility of carrying out those decisions.

"I need not reiterate my reasons as to why I am loath to deprive myself of General Marshall's services as Chief of Staff of the Army but I must acknowledge the logic of his position.

"I have said that I think he is the greatest military man that this country ever produced—or any other country, for that matter.

"Accordingly, I am relieving him of his duties as Chief of Staff of the Army and will today send to the Senate the nomination of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as General Marshall's successor in that office. Pending the action of the Senate, I have designated General Eisenhower as Acting Chief of Staff of the Army."

General Eisenhower was congratulated by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, the cable, received 22 Nov. from Tokyo, reading:

"Heartiest congratulations, Ike. We are all delighted and are all behind you."

General Marshall will go on terminal leave and plans to retire to his farm near Leesburg, Va. He has announced that he has no intention of entering any business or profession.

General McNarney is expected to leave this week for Frankfurt, Germany, where he will take command of American forces in Europe. He has been in the United States since 29 Oct.

General Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, who had previously requested that he be relieved of duty when General Marshall was relieved as Chief of Staff, is now convalescing from a minor operation at Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. The War Department has announced that in accordance with his request General Somervell will be placed on terminal leave as soon as he is discharged from the hospital.

As General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, has indicated several times recently that he also wishes to retire it is expected that an announcement will be made shortly.

General Eisenhower was originally appointed to the United States Naval Academy, only to discover that he would be several months too old for admission when the next Academy year started. By a coincidence, however, the highest man on the West Point examination list was unable to accept the appointment and General Eisenhower received it instead. He entered the Academy on 1 July, 1911, and was graduated in 1915, scholastically among the upper third of his class. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 19th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

General Eisenhower served with the 19th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston until May of 1917. He then served with the 57th Infantry at Leon Springs, Texas, to September 1917. Although he never served overseas in World War I he made a vast contribution in the training of men. He joined the 24th Infantry at Fort Ben-

ning, Georgia, on 15 August 1926 and on 15 January 1927 was transferred to Washington, D. C., for service with the American Battle Monuments Commission, remaining on that duty until 15 August 1927.

Graduated from the Army War College, Washington, D. C., on 30 June 1928, General Eisenhower returned to duty with the American Battle Monuments Commission.

After service in the office of General MacArthur, while the latter was chief of staff, he sailed in 1935 for Manila to become Assistant to General MacArthur as Military Adviser, Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. He joined the 15th Infantry at Fort Ord, Calif., in February, 1940, and accompanied this regiment to Fort Lewis, Wash., a few weeks later.

On 1 March 1941, he became Chief of Staff of the IX Army Corps at Fort Lewis and was later assigned Chief of Staff of the Third Army, San Antonio, Texas, in June of the same year.

On 25 June 1942 he was designated Commanding General, European Theater, with headquarters in London and on 8 November 1942, he commanded American Forces landing in North Africa. He became Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces in North Africa the same month, November, 1942 and on 31 December 1943 he was named Commanding General of the Allied Forces European Theater of Operation.

Admiral Nimitz was graduated with distinction from the United States Naval Academy in January 1905. Following a two-year cruise as Passed Midshipman he was commissioned Ensign.

From May 1912 until March 1913, Fleet Admiral Nimitz was commander, Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. After being detached from that command he was ordered to duty in connection with the building of Diesel engines in the tanker USS Maumee then under construction at the New London Ship and Engine Building Company, Groton, Connecticut. When the Maumee was commissioned on 23 October 1916, Fleet Admiral Nimitz served as her executive officer and engineer officer until 4 August 1917. While in this duty he was commissioned lieutenant commander.

On 10 August 1917, Fleet Admiral Nimitz reported for duty as aide on the staff of Rear Adm. Samuel S. Robison, then Commander, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet and on 1 February 1918 he was commissioned commander. Later on 6 February he was appointed Chief of Staff to Admiral Robison.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz reported for duty in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, on 16 September 1918. In August 1926, he was ordered to the University of California where he installed, and later taught in, one of the first Naval Reserve Officer's Training Corps units established in a university.

In October, 1933, he assumed command of the USS Augusta and cruised in her to the Far East where, in December of that year, she relieved the USS Houston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. After detachment from command of the Augusta in April 1935, he served as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for three years.

On 15 June 1939, Fleet Admiral Nimitz was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for a term of four years. On 17 December 1941 he was ordered to duty as Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet, with the rank of Admiral effective from 31 December 1941.

Pearl Harbor Inquiry

Disclosure that the Roosevelt Administration had been informed many times prior to the Japanese attack that the fleet should be kept "ready for war," and that sharp differences of opinion existed in Washington prior to 7 December 1941, highlighted testimony this week before the Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee.

Although the hearings thus far have carried with them a strong political flavor, testimony based upon decoded Japanese messages and correspondence between top Navy officials nevertheless succeeded in revealing hitherto undisclosed facts concerning the 7 December incident.

Meanwhile, former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts in a special statement from Pittsburgh on 17 Nov. declared that his Pearl Harbor report did

not make public all matters disclosed by his committee's investigation, "because of military security." Mr. Roberts at the same time added that the Congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor attack had not revealed anything he did not know at the time he made his report to President Roosevelt.

The former Chief Justice said that his committee learned that the Army and Navy had "broken" Japanese military codes but did not mention it in their report "for the simple reason" that it would have given information to the enemy. He said he had not been asked to testify before the Committee.

Testimony was submitted this week by Rear Adm. Thomas B. Inglis, USN, Chief of Naval Intelligence, and Admiral J. O. Richardson, USN-Ret., former Commander in Chief of the Fleet until relieved on 1 Feb. 1941 by Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, USN, who was commander when the Japanese fell upon Hawaii on 7 Dec. 1941.

Supported by correspondence between himself and Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, then Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Richardson charged that he had protested many times in 1940 that the Fleet was not ready for war and that he had expressed bitterness at Washington's decision to keep it in Hawaiian waters.

Admiral Richardson said that at a White House luncheon on 8 Oct. 1940 President Roosevelt had stated that the Japanese sooner or later "would make a mistake and we would enter the war," although he doubted that, prior to that time, the United States would become a belligerent even if the Japanese attacked the Philippines.

The other guest at the luncheon, Admiral Richardson said was Admiral William D. Leahy, later Chief of Staff to both President Roosevelt and President Truman.

"I took up the question of returning to the Pacific coast all of the Fleet except the Hawaiian detachment. The President stated that the fleet was retained in Hawaiian area in order to exercise a restraining influence on the actions of Japan," Admiral Richardson said.

Admiral Richardson stated that in his opinion the presence of the Fleet in Hawaii might have influenced a civilian political Government in Japan, but added that the Japanese had a military government which knew that the Fleet was under-manned, unprepared for war, and had no train of auxiliary ships, without which it could not undertake active operations. He concluded therefore, that the presence of the Fleet in Hawaii could not exercise a restraining influence on Japan's actions.

"I further stated," he said, "that we were more likely to make the Japanese feel that we meant business if a train were assembled and the Fleet returned to the Pacific coast with complements filled, the ships docked and fully supplied with ammunition, provisions, stores and fuel, and then stripped for war operations."

To this, Admiral Richardson told the Committee, the President replied that "despite what you believe, I know that the presence of the Fleet in the Hawaiian area has had, and is now having, a restraining influence on the actions of Japan."

"I said, 'Mr. President, I still do not believe it and I know that our Fleet is disadvantageously disposed for preparing for or initiating war operations,'" Admiral Richardson said.

Then he related, the President said: "I can be convinced of the desirability of returning the battleships to the West Coast if I can be given a good statement which will convince the American people and the Japanese Government that in bringing the battleships to the West Coast we are not stepping backward."

Asst. Secty. for Air Resigns

President Truman 21 Nov. accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary of War for Air Robert A. Lovett, effective 8 Dec.

The resignation had been submitted earlier with that of Assistant Secretary of War McChoy when former Secretary of War Stimson announced that he was leaving his cabinet post.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Unification Hearings

(Continued from First Page)

nounced he would send to Congress. Assistant Secretary of War McCloy appeared before the Committee yesterday, 23 Nov., in support of the proposed unification.

Admiral Nimitz pointed out that the determination of the size of the Naval establishment as well as that of the Army, is a responsibility of Congress. This responsibility, he warned, may be shifted if a single Department presents requests for appropriations for national defense. The Naval establishment he said may not be directly dependent on Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for appropriations but may have its needs evaluated with the Department in which an understanding of seapower might be less prevalent than could be wished.

"I believe," Admiral Nimitz said, "that arrangements can be made to provide the Congress an integrated military program—an overall picture of the requirements of each of the Services—without resort to merger."

Admiral Nimitz admitted that in theory the merging of both services under a single Department has much to commend it. He added, however that there is yet to be proved that such a merger will result in a better conduct of operations in war, and it is primarily for the conduct of war that our War and Navy Departments exist.

Speaking in favor of the proposed merger, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower outlined for the committee nine reasons which he said impelled him to conclude that a single department must be established over three coequal and autonomous fighting arms.

General Eisenhower said that unless we have unity of direction in Washington through the years of peace that lie ahead, we may enter another emergency, in a time to come, as we did at Pearl Harbor. It is in time of peace that this Nation must preserve a balanced, adequate measure of our land, sea and air power lest we lose the peace we have so dearly bought, he said.

General Eisenhower recommended the following nine points as a means of establishing unified command.

1. It is essential in order that there may be a well-rounded military program which insures for us the maximum protection for each dollar appropriated.

2. It is not feasible to arrive at the size or composition of each arm without simultaneously considering the others. Each arm supplements the other and no single service can be independently considered.

3. The national security is safeguarded only if the security establishment is fashioned, trained and administered under single direction—by a single department.

4. The era of atomic weapons, pilotless missiles makes unity of concept, indoctrination, and training more necessary than ever.

5. The pooling of talent in the field of scientific research and development is an absolute necessity. Only through a single department can coordinated development of new weapons be assured.

6. There is the absolute need for economy in administration if we are, as a nation, to afford an adequate security establishment. So long as there are two executive departments in Washington, instead of one, we will continue to be harassed with the needless extravagance of double administration, overlapping duplications, differing standards, and competitive procurement.

7. If we do not integrate the executive management of the three members of our fighting team, our post-war security establishment will become the patch-work improvisation that is inevitable where independent departments, at different times compete before separate Congressional Committees. With integration we can buy more security for less money. Without it we will spend more money and obtain less security.

8. One of the most important and least understood factors in modern war is that it is essentially a matter of perfected teamwork. Perfected teamwork results as much from friendly association over a period of years as it does from the more obvious reasons of combined tactical training and doctrine. By unification at the top we emphasize to our soldiers, sailors and airmen the essential truth that each wears the uniform of the nation's fighting forces and that his natural friends and trusted associates are the others who wear that uniform, regardless of its color or design.

9. Finally, there is no such thing as a separate land, sea or air war; therefore we must now recognize this fact by establishing a single department of the armed forces.

Meanwhile, appearing before the American Legion Convention on 18 November, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King said that actually the history of Army-Navy coop-

eration is as old as our history, and pointed as an example to the Joint Army-Navy Board, whose findings resulted in an agreement whereby the Army should act as the procurement agency for all standardized small arms used by the Navy.

"Experiment and tests in other ordnance fields before and during this war have resulted in a phenomenal improvement in gunnery and fire control," Admiral King declared. "Both the Army and the Navy received the advantage of the other's discoveries. It should not be forgotten, however, that we in the Navy were constantly trying to produce a better gun than anything the Army could come up with, and the Army was equally dedicated to the same task. I do not have to point out that the resulting effort was all to the national good."

Admiral King said that in speaking of rivalry between the services, he did not intend to give the impression that a greater measure of cooperation is not desirable. This cooperation, he said, should be achieved, and it should be supported by statute if necessary. He said he was equally convinced that the only efficient way to fight a war is with a unification of field command when forces of more than one service are involved.

At the same time a three point program explaining the Navy's attitude toward the controversial unification question was presented by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal in an address before the Economic Club of Detroit on 19 Nov.

Declaring that he would not attempt to transfer the atmosphere of the "Battle of Washington" to Detroit nor to infringe upon the prerogatives of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate by arguing the question of the Army and Navy merger before his audience, Secretary Forrestal nevertheless took the opportunity to state as simply and as emphatically as he knew how what the Navy's attitude is. In this connection he set forth three proposals as follows:

1. That a commission of citizens be named by the President to study the question of national security.

2. That the Commission be given a deadline for the conclusion of its work of 1 July 1946, so that its results would be available for the deliberations of Congress immediately after that date, and

3. That the Commission's study encompass all aspects of our national security.

Elaborating on his proposals Secretary Forrestal said of the first that the question of national security was a question whose ramifications spread beyond the jurisdiction of any single Congressional committee and beyond the cognizance of any military organization. The composition of the Commission proposed, he said, is a matter for Presidential decision, but added that he would suggest that it be headed by Bernard M. Baruch, a citizen "who has had intimate familiarity with our organization for war in two great struggles."

"In order to dispose of the charge that the Navy's suggestion of the commission is based simply on tactics of delay, linger, and wait," the Secretary said, "I propose that the commission be given a deadline for the conclusion of its work of 1 July 1946, so that its results would be available for the deliberations of Congress immediately after that date."

With respect to the third point, the Secretary said that the Navy thinks that the State, War and Navy Departments and other elements of our national war potential should be integrated far more closely than in any plan so far suggested by the War Department; that is, he said, the Navy differs with the Army in that it thinks their present proposal for the absorption of the Navy is not sufficiently broad to solve the problem of national security.

Mr. Forrestal said he did not see how anything could be decided upon the unification issue or any other organizational change in the armed forces when it is still impossible to determine the effect of new weapons on our future military problems.

Gen. Eisenhower Addresses American Legion

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, addressing the American Legion convention in Chicago, 20 Nov., his first speech since being designated Chief of Staff, again urged unity of command and discounted the possibility of a military regime following a program of military training.

"A strong America," General Eisenhower said, "is a trained and an integrated America. No where is that integration more necessary than in our armed forces. We must think primarily in terms of ground forces, naval forces, air forces. We must think in terms of coordinated action. Every consideration of efficiency, economy and progress in research demands the closest possible unity among our fighting forces, all the way from the bottom to the top. This great and necessary purpose, I believe, can be best achieved by unified control at the top."

Regarding military training General Eisenhower said:

"Based upon numberless contacts with many people of other nations I hold the conviction that no other country fears a strong America. No decent preparations of our own will be regarded suspiciously by others, because we are trusted. Indeed, I am convinced that others would interpret any return of ours to our former levels of unpreparedness as an intention to return to what we thought was isolation."

Stressing the value of training, General Eisenhower asked Legion members:

"With your knowledge of the difference between trained and untrained men in battle, what greater boon, what greater privilege could be given to all our young men than a degree of training which in emergency will allow them quickly to be integrated into the forces that may have to stand between our country and a thousand Buchenwalds?"

The Legion awarded General Eisenhower its Distinguished Service Medal earlier in the day.

Legion Backs Unification

The American Legion, in convention at Chicago, 21 Nov. overwhelmingly endorsed the principle of unification of the armed services and adopted a resolution urging Congress to enact at once a universal training law requiring 12 months of training divided into two periods.

Legion leaders debated a proposed amendment which stated that the Legion's policy was made "without expressing any opinion as to the merits of existing controversy between high-ranking officials of the Army and Navy." The amendment was voted down after majority members of the convention's national defense committee attacked it as an "equivocation."

Lt. Gen. Patch Dies

Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding general of the Fourth Army, died 21 Nov. of pneumonia at San Antonio, Texas.

General Patch commanded the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., since last July and also headed the Patch Board, which recently submitted to the War Department General Staff suggestions and proposals for the organization of the post-war Army.

Named commander of the Seventh Army 1 March 1944, General Patch trained that organization in amphibious operations and led it in the attack upon the coast of Southern France in August, 1944. Previous to this he had served in the Pacific, first commanding troops in New Caledonia and later conducting the final mopping up of Japanese forces on Guadalcanal.

General Patch was born 23 Nov. 1899, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the son of an Army officer, and was appointed to the Military Academy in 1909. He served with distinction in World War I with the American Expeditionary Forces. Among his many decorations was the Distinguished Service Medal, presented by the Navy for his conquest of Guadalcanal.

With General Patch at the time of his death were his wife, his daughter, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Alexander M. Patch, III, and his brother, Maj. Gen. Joseph Patch.

Burial will be in the National Cemetery, West Point, N. Y. Private services have been set tentatively for 25 Nov. Memorial services will be held at Fourth Army stations the morning of 24 Nov.

Commands 7th Fleet

Vice Adm. Daniel E. Barbey, USN, has reported at Tsing Tao, China, to take over command of the Seventh Fleet, succeeding Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, USN. Admiral Barbey will retain his former command as commander of Amphibious Forces, Seventh Fleet.

Calendar Of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H.R. 3936. To provide for the return of the bodies of veterans buried outside the United States. Reported amended, by House Military Committee.

S. 524. To provide for national cemeteries in various locations for the burial of war veterans. Reported amended by House Military Committee.

S. 1076. For reimbursement of Naval personnel for loss of personal property by fire at the naval station, Tutulla, American Samoa, 20 Oct. 1943. Signed by President.

S. 1102. For reimbursement of Naval personnel for personal property lost by fire at the U. S. Naval convalescent hospital, Banning, Calif., 5 March 1945. Signed by President.

S. 1103. Reimbursement of Naval personnel for loss of personal property by fire in Quonset hut No. 2, Hamoaze House, Plymouth, Devon, England, 31 Dec. 1941. Signed by President.

S. 1118. Reimbursement of First Lt. Jack Sanders, USMCR, for the value of personal property destroyed by an explosion at Camp Lejeune, N. C., 22 Jan. 1945. Signed by President.

S. 1119. To reimburse Naval personnel for personal property lost by fire in building 146 at the naval operating base, Birmuda, 26 April 1945. Signed by President.

S. 1134. To reimburse Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost by fire in buildings 102 and 102-A in Utulei, Tutulla, American Samoa, 17 Aug. 1944. Signed by President.

H.R. 1591. To provide for appointment of additional cadets at West Point and Annapolis from among the sons of persons awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. House agreed to Senate amendments. To President.

H.R. 1868. To provide for appointments to West Point and Annapolis of sons of members of the land or naval forces of the United States who have been killed or who have died during the present war. House agreed to Senate amendment. To President.

H.R. 2525. To include stepparents among those persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942. House agreed to Senate amendment. To President.

Bills Introduced

S. 1509. Sen. Wagner, N. Y. To amend existing law in relation to furnishing seeing-eye dogs for blind veterans.

Service Bills Passed

The Senate late yesterday passed the bill, S. 1405, providing for the compulsory retirement of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The measure would authorize the Department to set up boards to select officers for forced retirement and would lower retirement age to 60 for officers up to the grade of captain and 62 for flag officers, excepting fleet admirals.

The Senate also passed the bills authorizing appointment to permanent general officers grade of those temporary general officers who were taken prisoners in the Philippines as additional numbers in grade and the promotion, without regard to existing law of four officers to permanent general officers in the Regular Army—Generals LeMay, Norstad, McLean, and Doolittle.

In addition the Senate approved the measure for the retirement of Navy nurses with the pay of their grade.

Adm. Halsey Retires

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, retired from the Navy 22 Nov., completing 45 years of service.

Aboard the USS South Dakota at San Pedro, Calif., Admiral Halsey, commander of the Third Fleet, turned command over to Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman. Admiral Kingman, in accepting command of the flagship, praised Admiral Halsey as "terminating one of the most glorious careers in naval history."

I and E Director Named

Maj. Gen. Frederick H. Osborne, director of the Information and Education Division, retired 21 Nov. He will be succeeded by Brig. Gen. Charles T. Lanham.

General Osborne, a former corporation executive, was appointed a brigadier general in August 1941, assuming command of the Morale Branch which expanded into the Special Services Division and subsequently into the Information and Education Division.

General Lanham, a Military Academy graduate, is an Infantryman and a native of the District of Columbia.

BUY VICTORY BONDS!

Financial Digest

As the week passed, strikes mounted throughout the country, and the Labor-Management Conference called by President Truman appeared nearing its inevitable collapse.

The United Auto Workers called out 325 thousand employes of General Motors Corporation working in plants distributed amongst twenty states, as a result of the refusal of the Corporation to accept union demands for arbitration by a Board which should have access to its books and that no price increase in products should be tied in with any increase in wages that might be allowed. The Union felt that it was justified in this latter proposal by the action of the OPA in fixing the price of General Motors machines 2.5 per cent below 1942 prices.

It is expected that next week there will be a strike of United States Steel Corporation employes, because of the refusal of the Corporation to grant an increase in wages. This refusal is based upon the company's claim that under OPA prices it is now losing \$6 per ton.

With General Motors and United States Steel employes striking, and other labor walk outs, it is estimated from 10 to 12 million people will be affected.

As to the Labor-Management conference, there has been much heat but no light, and the prospect of agreement is so remote that it is forecasted it will either peter out or break up.

Daniel W. Bell, Under Secretary of the Treasury, says that he finds the nation in peak condition with business, banks and individuals "healthier than ever."

Speaking at the annual dinner of Stock Exchange Firms in New York 19 Nov. he declared that as to the future the Treasury has "arranged the debt so that each investor class hold securities which are appropriate to it." The banks, he said, hold 60 per cent of the total which is due and callable in less than five years; insurance companies hold Government issues, 90 per cent of which have maturities over five years distant, and individ-

FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

uals hold bonds increasing in value the longer they are held.

Nearly one third of the Government securities held by corporations, Mr. Bell said, are in the form of savings notes. Most of the remainder is in short-term certificates of indebtedness. Thus the means are at hand to readily obtain funds for reconversion and expansion.

Bank debits as reported by banks in 334 leading centers for the month of October aggregated \$81,614 million, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has reported. During the past three months total debits for the same centers amounted to \$225,991 million, or six per cent above the total reported for the corresponding period a year ago. At banks in New York City there was an increase of 14 per cent compared with the corresponding three-months period a year ago, and at the 333 other centers there was an increase of one per cent.

The Surplus Property Administration reported this week that Government surpluses which originally cost \$89,198,000 were disposed of during the month of October at a total price of \$33,054,00. The agency said that measured in terms of original cost the October disposals were \$23,231,000 greater than those during September. New net acquisitions of \$3,029,464,000 were received during October by agencies disposing of surplus property. At the end of the month the inventory of surplus property stood at \$6,955,541,000. This was exclusive of property on lease and property overseas. According to SPA the largest single item in surplus is non-salable aircraft. The inventory on this item as of 31 Oct. was \$3,723,443,000.

The Surplus Property Administration also announced reductions from 25 to 40 per cent in the purchase price of C-54 type. The announcement on the new prices was made after a series of meetings in which representatives of the principal airlines, the aircraft manufacturing industry and labor participated with the Surplus Property Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The C-54 (Basic) and C-54A will bring \$75,000; the C-54B and C-54D, \$90,000, and the C-54E and subsequent models, \$100,000.

A bill to amend the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, to provide for the coinage of gold, and for other purposes, was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency 14 Nov.

Commands New Orleans POE

Brig. Gen. Robert V. Maraist has been assigned to the New Orleans Port of Embarkation as commanding general. General Maraist is now on temporary duty in New Orleans, having been relieved from his overseas assignment.

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Reports that the United States had under way plans for the development of a fleet of fast super liners of the America and Europa class were somewhat exaggerated in the press recently. Actually passenger liners are to be built, but they will at the same time carry some cargo.

The Maritime Commission in its request to the Budget Bureau asked appropriations to cover the construction of 11 passenger ships covering three types of design, but these vessels will not be in the America class. They will however be fast passenger ships which could be used in the routes and trades formerly covered by the German and Japanese lines. Little emphasis is being placed at the moment on the movement handled by Italian lines.

It is understood that designs for these vessels are already on the drawing boards and are being speeded up so that America may make its bid for passenger traffic in the beginning, when commercial sailings are again resumed.

Super-liners of the America and Europa class while beautiful to look at and comfortable to travel on have never brought enough revenue to completely pay for their operation. Nations built them, but more as an advertisement for their respective merchant marines than for the sake of revenue which might be realized as a result of their operation.

In addition there are many who view the expenditure of larger sums for the construction of so-called super-liners as possibly somewhat out of line for the post-war, since air-lines are making every effort to expand into trans-oceanic service. However there are those who feel such super-ships will be necessary to meet the air-liner competition. The Trans-oceanic air-line question has not by any means been settled, but there is every reason to believe that it will be. Meanwhile, less luxurious passenger ships might fill in the interim period and at least protect America's place in the future maritime scheme of things.

Strong opposition to the creation of additional Federal agencies to deal with transportation problems has been voiced by the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in a report to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The group believes that such agencies would serve "no useful purpose" and would tend only to complicate and render more difficult the heavy task which rests upon existing transportation agencies.

The first of the famous wartime Liberty ships, the Patrick Henry, launched on 21 Sept. 1941, at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, and the forerunner of more than 2,700 Liberty's built for the Maritime Commission, is still afloat and will return from the Pacific to enter the transatlantic service early next month. She will be operated for the War Shipping Administration by Lykes Brothers SS Co.

The Seamen's Church Institute of N. Y. has been appointed first-day cover agent by the steamship company, and a special souvenir "cover" will be carried on the Patrick Henry's first peace-time voyage to European ports.

Commands Ft. Dix

Maj. Gen. Leland S. Hobbs, former commander of the Thirtieth Infantry Division, has assumed command of Fort Dix, N. J., succeeding Brig. Gen. Madison Pearson.

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Pacific Fleet

(Continued from First Page)

area, but it is the U. S. Navy's job alone to clear the Marshall and Gilbert Islands area, the Palaus, the Philippines, and the South Pacific, the latter in conjunction with the British Navy.

Ninety-seven per cent of these mine-sweep officers are reserves, and despite the fact that there has been a 25 per cent reduction in the authorized complement of mincraft, many officers and men will have to remain past their normal demobilization time to carry on this needed sweeping job.

Since submarines are constructed for offensive warfare and cannot be profitably employed in the immediate problems of demobilization, 148 of the vessels have been sent to the United States for decommissioning or transfer to the reserve fleets, while two-thirds of the submarine personnel have been sent back to the States for demobilization or leave.

In addition to the combatant ships there are more than 700 auxiliaries in the Pacific Fleet. They include ammunition ships which are redistributing the vast stores of explosives in preparation for peacetime operations; stores-issuing vessels and reefer or refrigerator ships supplying still large numbers of men on various fleet units and bases. Net tenders are busy undoing their work of the war years by removing the hundreds of nets which have protected our shipping in our harbors; floating drydocks still engaged in repairing the casualties of the last few months of bitter fighting and seaplane tenders.

Also falling to the lot of the service forces of the Pacific Fleet and their cargo ships is the job of the re-distribution, preservation and disposal of millions of dollars worth of material and equipment. Under the Supervision of the Army and Navy Liquidation Commission it is the Navy's obligation to insure a maximum return to the American taxpayer on this large quantity of material.

An example of how the "roll-up" program works is furnished by Ulithi Atoll, 350 miles southwest of Guam. Formerly a large Fleet anchorage and supply base, Ulithi is now being abandoned by the Navy. There are an estimated 42,000 measurement tons of usable material on Ulithi—enough cargo to fill five Liberty ships. There is construction equipment, clothing, medical supplies, petroleum products, and the hundred and one other items which are needed for the running of a base.

A local board will be set up to fix classification of the material in one of the above-mentioned categories and from this listing the disposition will be made and the needed shipping will be arranged. However, this Navy board does not have the power to negotiate with a foreign government or to abandon material without the full permission of the Army and Navy Liquidation Commission.

As far as is practicable all sales to foreign governments are being made on the "as is, where is" basis with the buyer supplying the shipping, but the return of valuable material to the States for re-sale and the re-distribution of other material amongst the U. S. Armed Services necessitates the use of a considerable number of Navy cargo ships.

Budgetary control of army expenditures, comparable to procedures followed in the continental United States, has been instituted in the European Theater.

Academies' Football

SEASON RESULTS

- 29 Sept.—Navy 49—Villanova 0
- 6 Oct.—Navy 21—Duke 0
- Army 54—Wake Forest 0
- 13 Oct.—Navy 28—Penn State 0
- Army 28—Michigan 7
- 20 Oct.—Navy 20—Georgia Tech 6
- Army 55—Melville 13
- 27 Oct.—Navy 14—Penn 7
- Army 48—Duke 13
- 3 Nov.—Navy 6—Notre Dame 6
- Army 54—Villanova 0
- 10 Nov.—Navy 33—Michigan 7
- Army 48—Notre Dame 0
- 17 Nov.—Navy 36—Wisconsin 7
- Army 61—Penn 0

FUTURE GAMES

- 24 Nov.—No games
- 1 Dec.—Army-Navy game, Phila.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

IN a special statement this week Secretary of Navy Forrestal paid high tribute to the Spars on their third anniversary. In making the tribute the Secretary on 22 November said:

"Today marks the completion of the third year of the Women's Reserve of the United States Coast Guard Reserve. Upon the occasion of your anniversary, I should like to congratulate you on behalf of the Navy for a job 'well done.'"

"To the SPARS, who have so ably demonstrated their devotion to duty in time of war, go the sincere thanks of a nation at peace."

The Coast Guard has released a set of recommended minimum specifications for radar for use aboard merchant ships as a result of studies made by the Coast Guard, recommendations offered by radar manufacturers and representatives of the Maritime Industry, which has worked in close cooperation with the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard by reason of its close association with the Maritime Industry in safety at sea problems assumed the responsibility to determine the minimum specifications for radar equipment in an effort to provide simplicity of operation with optimum performance. The problem was quite extensive in its scope because of the varying operational requirements of the ship operators and the expense involved. The lifting of wartime secrecy on radar found the maritime industry limited in its knowledge of electronic navigational aids. The specifications will act as a voluntary guide for manufacturers of radar equipment and ship-owners to formula to future consideration for the installation of radar equipment on all merchant marine vessels.

Considerable interest is being expressed behind the scenes as to the ultimate fate of the Maritime Inspection branch of the Coast Guard. Originally this group was known as the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce. With the War the entire bureau was placed under the jurisdiction

tion of the Coast Guard, where it has hung up an outstanding war record.

The question now arises as to whether this branch will remain under Coast Guard jurisdiction and subsequently continue under the Treasury Department or whether, when the emergency is formally over, it will revert to the Department of Commerce. Personnel within the branch are divided with respect to the final decision.

Some feel that the branch could operate just as well under the Coast Guard, but fear the appointment of purely Coast Guard personnel in key Administrative positions. They feel that under the Department of Commerce there would be more freedom of movement.

Others feel that because of the splendid war time job done by the group their retention by the Coast Guard would mean continuance of the work without a break and ultimate reorganization which normally follows such a change. The question is being considered behind closed doors, with Secretary of Commerce Wallace exercising all influence to bring strays back into the fold.

Greeting to Gen. Pershing

Carrying out the intent of a resolution passed in the House on 12 Nov., the Speaker of the House has sent the following letter to General of the Armies John J. Pershing:

My Dear General Pershing: Expressing the unanimous sentiment of all Members of the House of Representatives and at their direction, I send you greetings and best wishes on the twenty-seventh anniversary of Armistice Day.

You have lived the life and performed the service that has made you a great American. Your countrymen are proud to do you honor.

Sincerely yours,
Sam Rayburn.

As a result of the program to de-Nazify the practice of medicine in the city of Frankfurt-am-Main, 25 doctors have had their permits to practice completely revoked and their funds blocked.

Press For Sound Legislation

Under Secretary of War Royall this week called upon the American Legion to support an all out program of military preparedness and to make its influence and the influence of all other ex-service-men felt to the point where sound legislation will be adopted.

Appearing before the Legion Convention at Chicago on 19 Nov., Secretary Royall pointed out however, that he did not want a preparedness swing that would make this country an armed camp.

"We want no part of militarism in the United States," he said. "But there are certain minimum measures which the World War II and the unsettled state of the world today prescribe."

The Secretary said that we must, at least to a reasonable extent, fortify ourselves against a sudden surprise attack. Any lack of such preparation might prove suicidal he said, and added that the aggressor bent on ruling the world will attack us first—and suddenly.

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ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL

In Southern California's famous SAN FERNANDO VALLEY you will find that retirement homelife for which you have planned—agreeable rural living with all the facilities afforded by a great city. Write me for details. WILLIAM W. LLOYD, Colonel, Infantry, Retired, 17821 Halsted Street, Northridge, California.

Army and Navy Journal

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Truman Gibson Resigns

Mr. Truman K. Gibson, Jr., for three years Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, has resigned to return to the practice of law in Chicago.

In accepting Mr. Gibson's resignation, Mr. Patterson wrote him:

"You have served your country in a critical time with marked ability and with wholehearted devotion. In behalf of the War Department I express our deep appreciation for what you have achieved. I hope that we can count on your assistance as problems come up in the future. With your background of experience, your advice will be of particular value."

Pacific Service Force

Vice Adm. William Ward Smith, USN, Commander Service Force, Pacific Fleet, said this week that only ships which cannot be used for transportation of personnel will be used to roll-up the Navy's Pacific bases in its surplus disposal program which recently got under way.

WEST POINT SONGS

Songs sung by West Pointers from the Mexican War to World War II. Book of 120 pages, cloth binding in West Point colors. \$1.50 postpaid. Send check to F. C. Mayer (Editor) Organist, West Point, New York.

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Assistant housemother and teacher in institution for underprivileged girls near Philadelphia. Resident position. Attractive surroundings. Comfortable living. Write Superintendent, Sleighton Farm School for Girls, Darling, Pennsylvania.

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Motor court and tourist cottages on famous Tamiami Trail. Waterfront, warm breeze from Gulf of Mexico, tropical landscaping, salt and fresh water fishing. Cleared \$10,000.00 in 1944. Owner, former French Officer (De Gaulle group), want to return to native land. Other opportunities suitable for retired officers; groves, poultry farm, small hotel, homes—Call National 8700, M & B Realty Co. in Washington or write Joseph B. Silverman, c/o Trilby Hotel, Trilby, Florida.

FREE BOOKLET

"If You Have Stamps to Sell"—tells where and how to get the best price for your stamp collection. Read it for your own protection before you sell. HARRIS & CO., 10 Transit Bldg., Boston 17.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries and Grammars for 102 languages. Catalog free. Schoenhof's, Box 6, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE

Overcoat, (Officer's) short heavy woolen, beautifully tailored; size 44; length 35; cost \$45, never worn; bargain at \$32. Colonel Craig, P. O. Box 383, Hartsdale, New York.

WANTED

Band Director and teacher of band instruments. Music degree or its equivalent required. Edwards Military Institute, G. N. Ashley, Business Manager, Salem, N. C.

FOR YOUR FRIENDS IN THE ARMED FORCES AND FOR THEIR HOME FOLKS!

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(Continued from First Page)

complete text of Mr. Forrestal's letter follows:

My Dear Senator: With regard to the attached proposed amendment to the rescission bill now under consideration by your committee, it is my considered opinion that the whole matter of the pay structure of the armed services is a subject which should receive the early attention of the Congress. The armed services are now operating under the basic structural provisions of the 1908 pay bill, as modified by the 1922 Pay Readjustment Act. No changes should be made in the pay schedules now in effect, including flight pay, except after a thorough study. The opinion of personnel of all ranks and ratings of all services concerned should be obtained and considered.

The proposed amendment would, without mature deliberation, reduce the pay of a large number of naval aviators whose services in the recent war contributed so greatly to that war. This reduction in pay would not be in accord with the apparent policy of the administration toward increasing compensation of Government personnel.

The proposed amendment would, in my opinion, adversely affect the existing high morale of naval aviation. It would, I fear, most seriously react against the efforts of the Navy to induce large numbers of experienced naval aviators of the Naval Reserve to transfer to the Regular Navy. I believe it is hardly necessary for me to point out to you the serious consequences which would result if we now lose the services of this excellent group of young combat experienced aviators.

For the above reasons I am strongly opposed to the proposed amendment.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES FORRESTAL.

Data On Officers

In response to a request for information as to officers affected by the proposed cut, Secretary of War Patterson wrote the following letter to Senator O'Mahoney:

Dear Senator O'Mahoney: In response to your request of me concerning the effect of an amendment to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1945, which was introduced by Senator Overton on 16 November 1945, the following information is submitted:

The amendment offered by Senator Overton, as printed in the Congressional Record 16 November 1945, reads as follows:

"On page 44, line 8, strike out the word 'Effective' and insert in lieu thereof the following: 'The appropriations contained in the 1946 War and Navy Departments Appropriation Acts shall be available for increased pay for making aerial flights by flying or nonflying officers at rates as follows:'

"Nonflying officers, \$720 per annum."
"Flying officers, not in parachute jumping or glider pay status, who are required by orders of competent authority to participate in regular and frequent flights as an essential part of their military duty and training, shall receive an increase of 50 percent of their pay when in consequence of such orders they participate in such flights: Provided, That such increase shall not exceed \$125 per month."

The amendment does not affect the pay of nonflying officers. It does, however, place a maximum limitation of \$125 per month (\$1,500 per year) on the extra compensation received by flying officers. The amendment, therefore, affects the pay of all officers authorized to receive flight pay who are above the rank of major in the Army and Marine Corps, and lieutenant commander in the Navy.

A small percentage of officers in the grade of major would also be affected. The following tabulation shows the approximate number of Army officers presently authorized to receive flight pay:

Generals of the Army (5-star)	1
Generals (4-star)	4
Lieutenant generals (3-star)	13
Major generals (2-star)	72
Brigadier generals (1-star)	200
Colonels	3,000
Lieutenant colonels	6,000
Majors	10,000
Captains	24,000
First lieutenants	55,000
Second lieutenants	45,000

Of the above officers, as closely as can be estimated at this time, the following would be affected by the proposed amendment:

Generals of the Army (5-star)	1
Generals (4-star)	4
Lieutenant generals (3-star)	13
Major generals (2-star)	72
Brigadier generals (1-star)	200
Colonels	3,000
Lieutenant colonels	6,000
Majors	1,700

Sincerely yours,
ROBERT P. PATTERSON,

Gen. Arnold's Letter

General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general Army Air Forces, sent

the following letter to Senator Gurney in opposition to the proposed reduction:

Dear Senator Gurney: Having been informed that a proposed amendment is being voted upon by your committee this morning, which will have a disastrous effect on our Army Air Forces, and knowing of your keen interest in the Army Air Forces, I want to place the following facts before you.

The amendment which would reduce the flight pay of Army flying officers to the minimum for a major in the fourth pay period, will have the following effects:

a. It will reduce the pay by more than \$100 a month of all of our air combat leaders in the late war, including a great many of our leading aces.

b. It will destroy the career incentive in the Army Air Forces at the very time when we are making every reasonable effort to induce young Reserve officers of outstanding ability, as demonstrated in the war, to become members of the permanent establishment.

c. It has been clearly demonstrated and on one occasion by an impartial War Department Board, that there is a career hazard in military aviation, and that the flying officer must carry the burden of heavy additional insurance for the protection of his family, if he is to undertake this additional hazard.

It is my considered view that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to suggest a course of action which would have a more disastrous effect on the Army Air Forces than the amendment which is proposed. I believe it will result in destroying the morale of the Army Air Forces in the most critical period in its history.

Sincerely,

H. H. ARNOLD,

Commanding General, Army Air Forces.
In justification of the present flight pay system, Senator O'Mahoney read the following memorandum to the Senate:

Justification of Flying Pay

1. The necessity for recognizing the hazards of military flying has been accepted by all nations since the initial development of military aviation.

2. Congress first authorized flying pay in 1913 because of the hazardous nature of flying. The National Defense Act of 1920 and the Pay Readjustment Act of 1922 provided 50 percent extra flying pay for those who participate in regular and frequent flights.

3. In 1939 a special board consisting predominantly of nonflying officers appointed by the War Department to study the flying pay problem made a careful investigation into all aspects of military flying hazard and justification of flying pay. I quote from their report (p. 14): "Adverse criticism has been heard of the principle of paying military personnel for flying duty. In view of this criticism the board has reinvestigated the subject carefully and in detail. This investigation has shown that this criticism is unjustified. It has been demonstrated conclusively that any flying involves a hazard above that incurred in routine military duties which do not involve flying, and the board is further convinced that continued flying jeopardizes the mental and physical well-being of the average man. Further, the board believes that the experiences of the past 20 years indicate that the average useful service life of the flying officer will be markedly shorter than the service life of the officer on nonflying duties, due to the necessity for youthful physical and mental alertness and stamina demanded by the operations of modern airplanes in military flying. The increased hazards and expectancy of a shorter service life fully justify extra compensation to the men who subject themselves to the risks incident to flying."

4. The facts presently on hand indicate that the hazards of military flying are as prevalent today as they were in 1938. The following figures and fatality rates were computed from records available in the Office of the Air Surgeon:

TABLE I.—Death rates per 1,000 per annum 1944, continental United States, flying versus nonflying personnel

Personnel	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Flying	235,242	4.207	17.9	220
Nonflying	1,134,265	.227	.2	516
Total	1,369,507	4.434	3.2	736

The greatest number of deaths in the Army Air Forces is among flying personnel and the greatest single cause is aircraft accident. The death rate among flying personnel in aircraft accidents (17.9) is approximately 30 times the death rate among nonflying personnel due to all causes.

TABLE II.—Fatality rates—Flying personnel (Rate per 1,000 per annum)

Year:	Rate
1932	17
1934	16
1936	20
1938	14
1944	18

Notice the rate of fatalities per 1,000 flying personnel per annum in 1944 is greater than in 1938, 1934, or 1932. At the same time the fatality rate per 1,000 flying personnel in 1938 was 1 per 15,553 hours of flight as compared to the rate in 1944 which was 1 per 8,000 plus hours of flight.

5. The following comparisons of life expectancy between flying and nonflying officers were made from a study by the Office of the Air Surgeon:

Average expectation of life of men at age 20

Years	Rate
Regular Army officers, nonflying	40.3
General United States population, white males	46.0
Rated observers, Regular Army officers	43.4
Pilots, Regular Army officers	37.2

Pilots may expect 12 years less of life than nonflying Regular Army officers. Rated observers may expect 6 years less of life than nonflying Regular Army officers.

Pilots at the age of 20 may not expect to live any longer than other officers at the age of 32.

One out of every four pilots will die before his thirty-ninth birthday.

6. Insurance companies are exhibiting new interest in writing aviation insurance. However, only one company—Travelers—have announced their rates—\$12 per year per \$1,000 in addition to normal rate—same as before war. Some companies are writing some at lower rates but until the military aviation risk tables are backed up by facts they are doing so only on a tentative basis and are not publishing their rates. It is the opinion of our life insurance contact—Colonel Grayson of Personal Affairs Branch—that most companies will go back to old rates for military aviators as soon as risk tables, based on the facts are worked out. There is an indication that lower rates might be available, for bombardiers, navigators, and flight surgeons.

7. It can be seen that in spite of great advances in military aircraft design and vigorous safety measures within the Air Force during the past 10 years the accident rate has not decreased. This is not comparable with the records of commercial air lines for many reasons. In the first place, performance is inimical to safety factors in aircraft design. The exigencies of aerial combat have forced the Air Forces to utilize the advancement in aircraft construction to increase combat performance rather than to use this advancement to increase aircraft safety factors. The necessity for minimizing losses in combat while maintaining military effectiveness establishes the balance between design performance and design safety factors. Military flying as a type in itself is more hazardous than normal flying. The introductions of new aircraft operated under hazardous weather and terrain conditions tend to maintain the hazard of military flying compared to the routine, constantly repetitious route flying of commercial air lines.

8. Flying pay as compensation for extra hazard inherent to military flying is as necessary today as it has been in the past. Until further developments alter the conditions in the interest of a strong Air Force there should be no change in the basic principle of flying pay.

In support of his proposal Senator McKellar addressed the Senate as follows:

"General Arnold flies all the time. It would not affect him in any way; it would not affect him a particle now, and it might affect him in the future if he continues to fly. That, however, I do not know. It might affect him after he retires. But I do not think it will affect him now in the slightest."

"Next, it would affect four generals. I do not know whether they are retired or still in active service."

"It would affect 13 lieutenant generals, who would receive pay and one-half for flying 4 hours a month."

"It would affect 72 major generals, 200 brigadier generals, 3,000 colonels, 6,000 lieutenant colonels, and 1,700 majors. It would not affect 8,300 majors."

"Talk about morale, Mr. President. It would affect only a comparatively few officers. It is perfectly clear that the whole thing arose out of the purpose to increase the salaries of officers who rarely flew; who, indeed, flew merely once a month. It seems to me we ought not to permit such a thing. It seems to me we ought to stop it now. The amendment would not affect all second lieutenants, of whom there are 45,000. It would not affect first lieutenants, of whom there are 55,000. It would not affect captains, of whom there are 24,000. It would not affect 8,300 majors."

"The same is true with respect to the relative classes of officers in the Navy."

"Under those circumstances, Senators, I do not see how we would injure the morale of the Army or the Navy by discontinuing a plan under which by flying 4 hours a month the higher ranking officers can secure 50-per cent increase in pay. The fact that one admiral who was a flier refused after a short period to accept the increased flight pay, tells the whole story. We could argue the point for a month, but we could never make so good an argument as that. He inadvertently took the increased pay at first, but later refused it. Why? In view of

the moral plane on which our Army and Navy operate he felt that he should not take the increased pay. The fact that he did not think he should take it speaks louder than words."

Favor Universal Training

As soon as the impression is conveyed abroad that the United States is not going to maintain its military strength, other nations will lose faith in America's participation in the World Organization. Representative James W. Wadsworth, Congressman from New York and former Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, warned Congress this week.

Appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee in favor of legislation looking toward post-war military training, hearings upon which were continued this week, Representative Wadsworth said that the peace loving nations of the world look toward the United States more than to any nation to preserve the peace.

Representative Wadsworth declared that the country has a choice between maintaining a large highly paid army of professional soldiers, with a caste group, or the developing of a trained military reserve, trained under the auspices of the Government, but living as citizens in time of peace.

"We must be strong," Mr. Wadsworth said, "otherwise we cannot preserve our democratic form of government. We weakened ourselves after the first World War; we led the world toward disarmament and toward weakness. See what happened."

Asked by Committee members with respect to the question of affording a refresher course over a period of years, Representative Wadsworth said this would not be necessary as in 3 years there would be about 3,000,000 in reserve and that if we keep up-to-date in training there will always be a pool of reserves trained in the latest weapons.

Under a plan of universal military training, the witness said, every young man who goes into the National Guard will have had one year of training and thus it will be easier to develop men in the Guard. He added also that because of compulsory training, men who go to college will not have to take basic training there.

Admitting that some boys would not be able to attend college because of lack of finances, Representative Wadsworth suggested that young men who prove outstanding during the year of compulsory training should be given college training at Government expense, in a manner similar to that now in effect with respect to returning GIs.

The witness sharply criticized the War and Navy Departments for not having called in educators and the public for conference on their plan for universal military training.

Declaring that it is essential that our fleet be capable of prompt expansion from peace strength to war strength, Fleet Admiral E. J. King, told the Committee that there is no way to accomplish that save through the existence of a trained reserve.

Admiral King said that the appearance in warfare of new and revolutionary weapons, far from ending the need for universal training, means that now and in the foreseeable future more men, and better trained men will be necessary in war than were required in the recent one.

Admiral King, questioned whether the atomic bomb as it now exists can destroy a Fleet properly disposed at sea, said that at Hiroshima the destruction radius was about a mile and a half. Ships, he said, can withstand greater shock than buildings, so it is reasonable to assume that the destructive action of a bomb exploding above the sea would be less effective against ships within the same radius.

"Concentrations of ships in ports would be vulnerable and we should avoid them," the Fleet Admiral said, "but the fact remains that the present atomic bomb cannot prevent fleets from operating. In its present stage the atomic bomb is what has come to be called a strategic weapon, for use against centers of enemy industry."

37th Div. Returns

The 37th Infantry "Buckeye" Division now on its way back from the Pacific will arrive soon for inactivation.

The Division is commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler from Ohio.

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